The Weekly Post.

TWO DOLLARS A YEAR. PITTSBURGH, SATURDAY, MARCH 14, 1874. IN CLUBS OF FIVE OR OVER, $1 50.

CRAVING REST.

Oh! for the leisure to lie and to dream
By some woodland well, or some rippling stream,
With a cool green covert of trees overhead,
And fern or moss for my verdurous bed?

To rest and trifle with rushes and reeds,
Threading wild berries like chaplets of beads,
Letting the breeze fan my feverish brows,
Hearing the birds sing their summery vows.

Oh! for the leisure to lie without thought,
Upon the mind's anvil the ingot unwrought;
The hammers that beat in my temples at rest;
Calm in life's atmosphere, calm in the breast.

To loll or saunter, to laugh or to weep,
Waken the echoes, or silence to keep,
With no human being at hand to intrude,
Or question the wherefore of manner or mood,

Oh! for such leisure to rest and to stray
In green haunts of Nature, if but for a day;
Through leaves to look at the sky from the sod
Alone with my heart, my hopes, and my God.
—All the Year Round.

A TWELFTH-NIGHT CHARACTER.

"Sixth of January—Twelfth-night, is it?" said Mr. Robert Kennedy to his friend Mr. Charles Crackshot, as they were taking their ease in as snug a little country hostel as one would wish to find, after a stiffish day's campaign with the snipe, in the pleasant County of Hants. "Whiskey punch, ashen fagots, motley characters, fine old English customs, and all that sort of thing. Suppose we have some—I mean the punch."

The proposition was one which Mr. Crackshot did not care to controvert. It was, he said, a thoroughly orthodox and seasonable beverage; and the sooner they had it the better, as he (Mr. Crackshot) was fatigued, and did not feel at all like sitting up into the small hours. The landlord of the Kennedy Arms (Mr. Kennedy's family had long been considerable proprietors in that part of Hampshire,) formerly in the private service of the late lamented Mr. Gridling, Mr. Kennedy's uncle, was no mean hand at a hot brew. Having manufactured the punch to the best of his ability, he brought in the china bowl, deposited it on the table, and was about respectfully to retire, when Mr. Kennedy suggested that he should taste a glass of the compound that he had himself so cunningly devised.

"My respects to you, sir," said the landlord of Kennedy Arms; and he made an obeisance to both the gentleman before him.

"And good luck to you, Spriggs, and Mrs. Spriggs, too; and many happy years may you have in your house, and never again such a Twelfth-night as that which you had—how long? Six years, isn't it, ago?"

"Six years exactly, sir. It was not pleasant at the time, sir; but I owe what I have now to it—that is to your kindness, Mr. Robert."

"A good fellow that," said Mr. Kennedy meditatively, as the discreet Spriggs left the room; "a good fellow and a devilish useful one, I can tell you. And this is decent punch; and, on the whole, I am as comfortable as I wish to be."

"How about that mysterious Twelfth night six years ago—A. D. 1867 it must have been, Bob? What was it?" asked Mr. Crackshot, who had pulled himself together, and acquired sufficient energy to charge his pipe once more—and his glass.

"My dear Charlie," was the reply, "you will pardon me if I tell you that you are the most inquisitive man I ever met. I don't say this in disparagement of your many excellent qualities; I simply mention it as a fact. I will back you to ask more questions in the course of ten minutes than I ever asked in my life. However, I don't mind answering you on this occasion, and I will tell you; only I shall have to bore you for about twenty minutes."

Mr. Crackshot settled himself comfortably down, and said, "Go ahead;" and Mr. Kennedy commenced his narrative.

"You see, six years ago matters did not stand exactly with me as they stand now. I was myself more or less dependent—well, we will say on circumstances. My uncle George had not yet *abiit ad plures*; and, not to put too fine a point upon it, the principle of *habeas corpus* was not observed so strictly in a certain class of lawsuits as it is in this era of social and legislative reform. Candidly, I was down on my luck; and unless certain relatives exerted themselves, I clearly foresaw a disagreeable amount of personal notoriety, not altogether unconnected with the Insolvency Court, awaiting me in the immediate future. My uncle, Mr. Gridling, had disappointed me. He said *I* had disappointed *him*. Still I managed to preserve a fairish front, and consoled myself with the philosophical reflection that matters might have been much worse. I might have been residing by compulsion in the neighborhood of Chancery lane, or an exile across the sea; might have had to take up my quarters at Boulogne. The prospect which I had to face was not a lively one. I was down and I was dull. I had eaten my Christmas dinner at the club. Ever dined at the club on Christmas Day? No; take my advice, then, and don't. You go there, we will say, about half-past four, and find the hall-porter, who has gorged and drunk two hours previously to something more than repletion, asleep in his box. He wakes, more or less, at your inquiry for letters, and resents your appearance as an intrusion. As you cross the the hall, *en route* for the morning room, you see two or three small page-boys, with very flushed faces, and a couple of waiters, talking and laughing in a manner which argues neither sobriety nor intelligence. Of course, beyond the domestics, there is not a soul in the club. It is just possible that as you sit down to your dinner, Mr. MacGrowler, who has quarrelled with his wife, and who is not tolerated by his family, takes the table at the farthest end of the room. Tepid soup, iced fish, lukewarm entree; fuddled servants; shrieks of wild laughter from the subterranean regions of the still-room and kitchens; fires allowed to go out; sulkiness; discomfort generally—that is what dinner at the club on Christmas Day means.

"However, I survived the ordeal. It was two or three days after the new year had come in that I had a letter from my respected uncle Gridling, dated from what he was pleased to call his country house in the Surray hills, some twenty-five miles from Cheapside. Its contents formed an agreeable oasis amid the desert of, to speak euphemistically, 'business communications,' which lay two or three deep on my table. Why had I not come to him? Would I not come? Did I forget that I was his nearest relative? Surely this was not the season at which uncle and nephew should keep apart from each other. I had been foolish, but then I had been young. The errors of youth were pardonable, if they were not confirmed. And he had heard with much satisfaction of the manly efforts I had made to put myself right. That was all he wanted. Nothing could be better than the accounts which had reached him from Mr. —— (his solicitor) of my efforts at retrenchment and reform. For himself, each Christmas as it passed caused him sensibly to feel the fact that he was not so young as he had been. This was the kind of letter, and a pleasant surprise it was, as you may imagine. To cut a long story short, the epistle wound up with a request that I would come to Fairfield as soon as I could. He (my uncle) was alone, and was anxious to see me before the Christmas season had altogether passed away. On the morning of the 6th of January, the day which I had fixed to arrive at Fairfield, I received a document of an exceedingly disagreeable character. It intimated that unless a certain sum of £75, 9s. 8 1-2 d. were paid by noon that day the law must take its course, and my person must satisfy a claim for which my purse was unequal. Messrs. Moss & Mofuz, on Jermyn street, were, I knew, men of their word, but I w in too good spirits to think much of the threat Besides, before the shades of evening fell I knew I should be twenty-five miles removed from their clutch, and in a position not impossibly of comparative solvency. As I got into the train at Charing Cross, I certainly did observe an exceedingly suspicious-looking individual, who had watched me get out of the cab, bestow upon me a glance which seemed to indicate that he took a personal interest in my physiognomy and my welfare. But I thought no more of the circumstance, and as I sat down to lunch at Fairfield, exactly two hours after I had left my own chambers, I felt fairly master of the situation and completely happy.

"Cordiality and affection characterized my reception by my uncle. And as the day wore on, there was, I found, something more than his manner with which I had reason to be pleased. The only other guest was Mr.——, his solicitor, of whose friendship and good services I was assured. Mr. Gridling was fond of his siesta after lunch, and Mr.——and myself took a stroll.

"As your uncle's professional adviser Mr. Kennedy, I am not at liberty to be explicit to you; but this I may say, that there is at least reason why I should congratulate you. It is more agreeable to me than you may suppose to be able to inform you that the impression which once existed in his mind as regards your habits and tastes has been effectually dissipated. As an earnest of his intentions I should not wonder if you were to find on your dressing-table this evening something that may not be unacceptable as a New Year's present. There is one thing I would warn you. That at the present moment there may be claims upon you, to an amount in excess of what you can conveniently liquidate, I am well aware. I think it will be imprudent, however, to insist upon too much this in any conversation which you may have with your uncle. Your best plan will be on my return to London to call on me in Gray's Inn, and I will see what can be done. It would be a thousand pities that your chances—and I tell you, Mr. Kennedy, they are bright ones—with your uncle should be injured, possibly lost, in consequence of any financial effects of which the causes are no longer in existence. Mr. Girdling has the idea that you have touched *terra firma*. I am not acquainted sufficiently with your affairs to feel it my duty, or indeed within my power to inform him otherwise.'

"If Mr. —— had not been a lawyer, he ought to have been a Jesuit. A pleasant surprise on my dressing table; my chances more than bright! Certainly my star was in the ascendant; and as for Moss & Mofuz they might go hang. Why, I should probably be able to settle their claim myself to-morrow. It was getting dusk, and we were turning our steps toward the house, I lingering on the gravel walk outside a few minutes to finish a cigar. I heard the sound of a horse's hoof, and presently a man, riding up at a brisk trot, inquired whether I was 'Kennedy Esquire.' It was a letter sent by train, with instructions for 'special and immediate delivery,' from the man who superintended my chambers. The fellow had done me a really good turn. The note stated briefly that Messrs. Moss & Mofuz had been as good as their word—that the writ of *ca. sa.* was out; that the representatives of the Sheriff of Middlesex had been at my chamber that day; and that it seemed they knew my present whereabouts. He therefore thought it his duty to inform me as soon as possible of this. I don't think that in my life I ever felt more completely upset than by this brief epistle. Still I attempted to assume an air of indifference.

" 'This I suppose,' I said to the messenger, 'came by the 3:40. Do you know whether any London passengers arrived by that train?'

"Two, sir,' said the man, 'and they wanted a fly to come to Fairfield. But as this was the only 'oss that Mr. Meadows had in, they couldn't have it till I returned. They did say, sir, as how they would take the letter to you themselves; but the station-master, he didn't know them, and he wouldn't hear of it; and curious customers they look, sir.'

"'My good fellow,' I replied, 'if that is the case, ride as slowly as you can to Stagford'—the station some four miles distant—'and here's half a sovereign for you.'

"There was no doubt who the two passengers from London were. A pretty dilemma, in truth, I was in. I had probably about an hour yet before me, and at the expiration of that time, so far as I could see, I must be inevitably arrested, and that in my uncle's house, and taken back to London to spend my Twelfth-night in the charming vicinity of Cursitor street. I walked into the passage and up-stairs into my room. There Spriggs was unpacking my portmanteau.

"'Very glad to see you here again, sir,' was his greeting, 'and to know that all is right between master and yourself. And master said I was to come to his study in a couple of hours, as he wanted to send to you or see you—I forget which, sir.'

"'In a couple of hours! Why, in that time I should be—Heaven only knows where. I suppose my countenance betrayed signs of distress, for Spriggs asked me whether I was unwell.

"'The truth is, my good Spriggs,' I said, 'I am in the deuce of a mess;' and plunging in medias res, I told him the whole complication.

"Spriggs listened attentively, and gave me his opinion that matters were very serious indeed. Would it be impossible, he asked, to 'square' these emissaries of the law, or at least to induce them to wait at Stagford till next morning? Quite, I told him. It was not a quarter to five, and at best there were only twenty minutes to spare. It is no exaggeration to say that on the tactics which I adopted in that brief interval entirely depended my future chances, so far as my uncle's will was concerned. Anything like an arrest for debt, and that under his own rooftree, Spriggs agreed with me in thinking that Mr. Gridling would not tolerate for a moment, and would effectually ruin me with him. Spriggs meditated for some moments and at last spoke.

"'Mr. Kennedy,' he said, 'sir, you have always been a good friend to me. You say that to the best of your belief these bailiff fellars don't know you by sight, sir, but that you fancy some one did watch you as you were leaving Charing Cross this morning. That was no doubt a man sent to identify you; some understrapper who would describe your appearance to the pair who have come to Stagford.' (I wondered what was coming.) 'Now, sir, you and I are about the same height, size and figure, you shall lend me that light great coat which you wore this morning, sir, and for the next twenty-four hours I shall be Robert Kennedy, Esq.

"I asked Spriggs to explain himself still farther.

"'What I mean is this sir. I will walk down the drive to the lodge gate, and wait till the fly with this lot comes. They will see me stop. "Mr. Kennedy," they will say, we want a word with you," and off we shall go to London. The mistake won't be found out till we are twenty-five miles off, and then there will be no more trains to-night. My belief, sir, is that the letter which you will receive from master in an hour's time will make you able to settle this little matter a good many times over the first thing to-morrow morning.'

"It was a sufficiently startling proposal. I did not know what to say to it, but there was no time to hesitate. In five minutes I had accepted Spriggs' offer, and Spriggs had left me disguised as Bob Kennedy. For some little while I sat meditating matters. I took out my watch; it was twenty minutes past five. By this time Spriggs must have come up with my pursuers. I reflected again; again I took out my watch. It was now close on six, and by this time Spriggs must have been on the point of entering the railway carriage of the last train to town, unless, indeed, by some accident the stratagem had been discovered, and the officers of the Middlesex Sheriff were again on their road to Fairfield. In the midst of these meditations I was interrupted by a knock at my door. My worthy uncle entered, with a letter in his hand.

"'Robert,' he said, 'I did not know you were here, and had intended to leave this on your dressing-table. I told Spriggs to take it, but I can't find him. I suppose he has gone out. There, my boy, open it presently.' And so saying, my uncle departed.

"The envelope contained a check for five hundred pounds.

"As for the confusion which Spriggs' unexpected absence created in my uncle's household, I will say nothing of it. We had a convival evening enough, but I own I rather expected the door to open every moment, and some myrmidon of the law to lay his hand upon my shoulder, informing me that Spriggs had been arrested by mistake. Let me pass over this. By eight o'clock next morning I was at Stagford Junction—four miles nearer London than Stagford terminus. Before nine I was in London. At ten minutes past nine my uncle's check was cashed; and after that, swiftly as hansom could take me from the Strand to Chancery lane, I was with Spriggs in his temporary confinement in Cursitor street. Strangely enough, so admirably had Spriggs filled his role, the mistake had not been discovered. I paid the sum, with expenses, and at eleven I was at Fairfield once more. Spriggs contrived to explain his absence to my uncle's satisfaction. Later in the day I went into business matters with my uncle's solicitor, and an arrangement was soon after arrived at. Since then I have been able to thank Spriggs in the substantial manner he deserved. I set him up in this hotel—a slight recompense enough for the Twelfth-night character which he assumed in my interest."

"Is this a true story, Bob?" asked Mr. Crackshot, knocking the ashes out of his pipe.

"True, every word of it," was the the reply. "Ask Spriggs, if you doubt."

And the landlord of the Kennedy Arms, who that moment entered to see whether the two gentlemen required anything further, confirmed, in a few emphatic sentences, the narrative.—[Belgravia.

KATE FIELD has an exalted opinion of American women, and places a correspondingly low estimate on the English females. Kate is right, (says the Brooklyn Argus.) English girls, as a general thing, are poor trash. They measure over forty inches around the waist, wear loose gaiters, eschew late hours and lily-white, and enjoy a state of health that is positively vulgar.

LA SORCIERE.

No color above—no color below—
No sound, save the bare boughs sighing;
For stark and stiff in a cerement of snow
The poor, tired Earth is lying!
On her blue eyes, the hills, lie cold leaden weights;
Her *gay* rippling laugh in the river
Is hushed; and the chill of her breath penetrates
My very soul with a shiver!

Did I sleep? Did I dream? Above me—below—
That moment, a subtle sensation
Of south winds, of blue-birds, of rivulet's flow,—
A sudden, a strange transformation
From Death unto Life,—from heart-break to hope
I knew, as by sure intuition;
For a lengthened sun's ray was my horoscope,
And a hyacinth-glass my magician.

Explain it who may, that Circean spell
'Neath the purple bells' modest pretenses;
But the witchery,—ah! we all know it well,—
A flower's breath plays with the senses!
The Earth's resurrection, the bird-songs, the cheer,
All lay in that delicate chalice;
And my heart has grown light, for I know the lone night
Is lifting from hut and from palace.
—Boston Advertiser.

COSSACK MANEUVRES.

[St. Petersburg Letter to the London Times.]

After the review yesterday, the Princess drove off to the Michael Manege, where the Emperor's Circassian and Cossack body-guard went through their feats. These wild horsemen gave us some scenes of their predatory warfare, exhibiting a skill and activity perfectly marvelous. One after another, they galloped by the Princess, shouting fierce war-whoops and firing their long pistols and flint locks at imaginary foes. They seemed to discharge their weapons in every position but from the saddle. Hanging on one side of the horse until the head almost grazed the ground, and taking a leisurely aim under the animal's belly, seemed the favorite attitude. One cavalier went by at speed standing on his head on his saddle; others leaped on and off their horses with the ease of circus-riders. The manege soon so filled with smoke that it might well, for all we could see, have been some mountain defile, and the body-guard a band of robber knights swooping down on some village or caravan, or on the party of peaceable travelers represented by the Grand Duke Nicholas, the Prince of Wales, the Duke of Edinburgh, and Prince Arthur. The Czarevna and Princess of Wales were there also, and altogether the wild riders would have made a good day's work if they had been brigands of the Steppe instead of the faithful body-guard of the Emperor. Admiral Popoff told me it was a fine sight to see 1,500 of these horsemen playing their warlike pranks for miles and miles about the Imperial cavalcade when the Grand Duke of Constantine was traveling in the Caucasus. They always turn out in honor of a member of the Imperial family going through the whole drama of their war along the road. Once or twice yesterday they divided and fought a battle among themselves. Half of them made their horses lie down, and crouched behind the animals, the long barrels of the flint guns pointing in the direction of the enemy. Presently the assailants came riding out of the curtain of smoke with fierce cries, opening a glorious fire in all directions, which rather reminded one of the melees of our Autumn Maneuvres. Every one must have been killed, spectators included, before the hand disentangled themselves from each other and retired again to opposite ends of the manege to take breath and measure powder for another onslaught. It was a picturesque and inspiring sight, as utterly opposed to the precision and science of modern warfare as anything well could be. The costumes, the arms, the men, and the horses who carried them—all were wild and strange, telling as of a nation of warriors who knew not of barrack-yards and schools of musketry, but who knew right well how to fight in their own wild way. In real fighting these fine fellows, one may suppose, are not quite so ginesome as in the Michael Manege. Probably, for instance, the trooper, who rode with his head in the saddle and his feet in the air, would reserve that attitude till the day was over, and till he might safely indulge in the transports of victory. One of the Circassians, a burly man upon a white horse, was a son of the great Schamyl. He was presented to the Prince of Wales at the conclusion of the spectacle. More than one of the Russian officers present wore decorations earned in the frontier warfare with such cavalary as those before us.

CAUTION TO AMERICAN GIRLS IN EUROPE.

[Paris Letter to the N. Y. Times.]

Last night I witnessed the discomfiture of two young American ladies who evidently got themselves into a mess by not understanding the customs of the country. They entered the Cafe Tortoni Boulevard des Italiens, unaccompanied, and the waiter declined to serve them with ice cream. They were politely told that it was the rule of the establishment not to serve ladies alone, and they were obliged to pass out under the gaze of a large number of ladies and gentlemen sitting at the tables. Their faces showed that they were honest girls, and that they were intensely humiliated. They thought that they could enter here and eat their ice as comfortably and securely as at many establishments on Broadway. The Cafe Tortoni is one of the most respectable places in Paris and its ices are famous. They are found on the tables of the aristocratic and official world at all grand dinners, and, in a word, they are delicious. This is one of the few places in the city where gentlemen go with their wives. This reputation for respectability could never be kept up except by making it an inexorable rule not to serve ladies unaccompanied, for if one were allowed, there would be no excuse for refusing another, and as all the habitues of Tortoni's are rich or well-to-do, the demi-monde would soon make that a favorite rendezvous. On each side are cafes where a dozen women of the boulevard can be seen at all times, and it is just for that reason that no American woman could enter there. The respectable places are only kept so by making this rule inexorable. American girls are apt to think that they can take care of themselves in any part of the world, and that may be true if they conform to the customs of the country in which they are; but here two American girls cannot go out unaccompanied at 9 o'clock in the evening, to get ice-cream, without being liable to a *mauvais quart d'heure*. In fine, all due deference to those who think otherwise, I do not think that American girls should promenade the streets of Paris at night without a gentleman protector. I may render a service to some one by saying that the respectable cafes do not serve ladies alone, and I cannot imagine that American girls would enter the other sort, except by error or ignorance. Accompanied by a gentleman they are just as free from insult or annoyance as in their own houses.

A FORTUNE MADE BY A WAISTCOAT.

Some people have a fancy for fine waistcoats. This taste was more common in my young days than it is now. Stirring public events were apt to be celebrated by patterns on waistcoats to meet the popular fancy. I remember that the capture of Mauritius, at the close of 1810, was followed by the fashion of wearing waistcoats speckled over with small figures shaped like that island, and called Isle of France waistcoats. It was a galling thing for the French prisoners of war on parole to be confronted with these demonstrations. At court, highly ornamented waistcoats have been the fashion for generations. George, Prince of Wales, while Regent, was noted for his affection for this rich variety of waistcoats, and thereby hangs a tale. His Royal Highness had an immense desire for a waistcoat of a particular kind, for which he could discover only a piece of stuff insufficient in dimensions. It was a French material and could not be matched in England. The war was raging, and to procure the requisite quantity of stuff from Paris was declared to be impracticable. At this juncture one of the Prince's attendants interposed. He said he knew a Frenchman, M. Bazalgette, carrying on business in one of the obscure streets of London, who, he was certain, would undertake to proceed to Paris and bring away what was wanted. This obliging tailor was forthwith commissioned to do his best to procure the requisite material. Finding that a chance had occurred for distinguishing himself and laying the foundation of his fortune, the Frenchman resolved to make the attempt. It was a hazardous affair, for there was no regular communication with the coast of France, unless for letters under a cartel. Yet Bazalgette was not daunted. If he could only land safely in a boat, all would be right. This, with some difficulty and maneuvering, he effected. As a pretended refugee back to his own country he was allowed to land and proceed to Paris. Joyfully he was able to procure the quantity of material required for the Prince Regent's waistcoat; and not less joyfully did he manage to return to London with the precious piece of stuff wrapped round his person. The waistcoat was made, and so was the tailor's fortune and that of his family.[—From Dr. Chamber's Scrap-Book.

MURDER OF THE INNOCENTS.

Professor Chandler, in a recent lecture in New York on Health and Health Laws, makes the following statements:

The lecturer then went into a comprehensive explanation of the duration of human life, and the causes leading to the premature cessation of life through the want of a proper supply of air and water. Even under the most favorable circumstances the organism wears out. If it is well used it should last, on an average, three score and ten years, but it does not. Dr. Playfair, as shown in the statistics of Liverpool, found in the case of the gentry—the best fed, clothed and housed—that the average duration of life was forty-three years; in the case of the tradesmen, nineteen years; and laborers, sixteen, the average being only twenty years. That is, the human organism is so poorly protected against causes of death that it averages to sustain itself only twenty years. In studying sanitary questions, one of the first points is to get at the facts, and for this reason what are called vital statistics are carefully collected, calculated and studied, in order to ascertain the facts connected with death and disease.

In 1872 the number of deaths in New York was over 32,000 in a population of 1,000,000, or, as it is technically spoken of, 32 per cent. in the thousand. It is important to know how this death rate is distributed among the ages, as it is the first point in determining how to prevent death, and we find to our horror that nearly one-half the deaths are of children less than five years old, showing that the causes leading to this great death rate are dependent not so much on the action of persons themselves as of those who should care for them. Between the ages of five and twenty 12½ per cent. more die, so that before reaching manhood 62 per cent. of our population dies. For the remaining period it is distributed more equally: from twenty to twenty-five about 5 per cent.; from twenty-five to thirty, 5 per cent.; from thirty to thirty-five, about 5 per cent.; from thirty-five to forty, a little over 4 per cent.; from forty to forty-five, a little less than 4 per cent.; from forty-five to fifty, 3 per cent.; from fifty to fifty-five, the percentage is 2½; from fifty-five to sixty, 2½; from sixty to seventy, about 2; and from seventy to seventy-five, a little over 1 per cent. Then the number falls off. In fact, all but 5 per cent. die before they reach the age of three score and ten. While the mortality in New York is 32 in 1,000, we have reason to believe that under favorable circumstances the inevitable mortality should not be more than 17 in 1,000; that the mortality is nearly double what it might be if everything we could do were done to diminish it.

FARM NOTES.

CHICKEN CHOLERA.

As the time "draweth nigh" when the setting of hens and the rearing of young chickens is in order, I will for the benefit of those who may be so unfortunate as to be troubled with the chicken cholera the coming season, give my experience of and remedy for, this most fatal of chicken diseases:

As soon as the fowl refuses its food, it is a sign that it has caught the disease: it then must be cooped separately, and fed again with corn, or any grain that is convenient; water must be *rain water*, with about four drops of camphor to the pint of water; hard water is injurious, and must not be given to them. If the fowl still refuses food, (and they will so long as they have the disease, and I honestly believe they actually starve themselves to death), bread soaked in two parts of whiskey, one part water, must be forced down its throat. This then is the remedy—whiskey and camphor given as above. All my fowls that this remedy was given to lived, although some of them were half dead as it were, and as some said to me "that chicken is too far gone—burnt brandy won't save it:" but even in these desperate cases my remedy was a success. If any of your readers try it, I would be glad to hear with what success.—E. C. M.

DISEASES FOLLOW EXPOSURE.

Cows that are in milk, that have been milked late, are peculiarly sensitive to cold, and they are frequently injured by being exposed to storms. By getting wet and becoming chilled pulmonary complaints and other diseases are induced, and thus the farmer has a sick animal on his hands which is a source of trouble and anxiety, and not unfrequently a total loss. Many of the troubles that come upon the cows at the period of calving, may be traced directly to exposure during the winter; and therefore on this account alone will it pay the farmer to shelter his stock on the approach of storms, either of wind, or snow, or rain. During those days in winter that are sunny and warm, there may be no objection to allowing stock to run at large in the yard a greater portion of the day; but in the extreme cold weather three-quarters of an hour in the morning and the same length of time in the afternoon, to slack their thirst at the trough, will give them all the excuse needed. The remaining portion of the time they will be better in a warm, well ventilated stable, where they can quietly remunerate, without fear of being hooked or driven about by master cows.—[Practical Farmer.

NEW SYSTEM OF FRUIT CULTURE.

The Hoorbrenk System of Fruit Culture is the name given to a new method of training vines so that the yield of grapes is greatly increased. This process is described as the simple training of the branches of vines, fruit trees, etc., so that their extremities shall rest at a lower level than the point where they branch from the main trunk. It is said to be an essential condition to the success of this method that the branch, though inclined, shall be straight. If it be curved, the buds at the top of the are are mainly developed. A recent writer in *Les Moades*, in reviewing this interesting discovery, advances the opinion that "increased vigor of the branch thus treated was caused by its being made to assume the condition of a syphon, the longer end downward, thus producing a greater flow of sap." It is announced that this new process, the discovery of an ignorant peasant, has been introduced with great profit into many parts of France. A method so simple of trial, certainly deserves attention, and, as it relates not to vines alone, but also to fruit trees, American nurserymen would do well to put it to practical test during the coming season. Duchesne-Thoreau, who has made a special study of this new method, advises that at least one-half the buds upon the inclined branches should be removed, which will secure a more active growth in those that remain, and a consequent increase in the quantity and quality of the fruit.

THE EVIL OF PARING A HORSE'S FOOT.

It is also by means of this inner or sensitive sole that the secretion which feed the outer sole are deposited. On the other hand, the other sole has for its use the work of protecting the inner sole both from contact with the ground and also with the atmosphere. This atmospheric contact results in absorbing the natural moisture until it becomes dessicated, or parched, so that great cracks and rents appear in it, as the farmer in August, on a clay bottom, finds great rents and cracks in the soil. In short, the outer side is nature's shield and nature's stuffing for the inner sole, to ward off on the one hand, the blows that might otherwise smite it; and on the other hand, to keep its juices, by the means of which the sole of the foot is being supplied with needed nutrition, from being dried up. At this point we may properly inquire, if this is the use and office of the outer sole, if it holds such an important rank in the order of natural provision for the sound condition and natural growth of the foot, why is it ever pared away? This is my answer: The reason is, because people are ignorant, and blindly follow a stupid and barbarous custom, instead of pausing to reflect upon what they are doing. Ask any smith why he pares out the sole of a foot, and he can give you no reason save that he has been taught to do so. And who, pray, taught him? Some one as ignorant as he, I reply; and so, generation after generation, a barbarous and indefensible act has been committed, to the premature breaking down of many valuable horses and actual maiming of not a few, and the painful torturing of some.

VARIETY OF FOOD.

The Scientific American is of the opinion that we require variety in our food. It says experience has proved that, for some reason unknown to science, variety is essential to health after reaching the age when we are free to choose our food. The perpetual recurrences of the same edibles, even though their number be considerable, becomes in all periods of life, except infancy, not only wearisome, but positively injurious. Salt pork, salt fish and potatoes, pies, poor bread, and Japan tea, are the staples of food of thousands of families during our long winters. It should be understood how needful a change of diet is from time to time. Fresh vegetables, particularly in the country, are readily obtained and preserved, and should be unsparingly used. The edible roots, as turnips, carrots, onions, beets, and cabbages, are as well worth preserving as the omnipresent potatoe. All these vegetables need thorough boiling, and more than they generally get.

VARIETIES.

A DEATH notice in a Springfield (Mass.) paper has the final words, "Burial Private."

KING OSCAR, of Sweden, is the inventor of a fire escape apparatus. It was lately tried in Stockholm and proved a valuable invention.

A BENEVOLENT and beautiful young lady in Georgia recently allowed 300 gentlemen to kiss her at 25 cents each, and sent the proceeds to an orphan asylum.

A CORRESPONDENT, writing of the effect of the liquor question upon the pending election in New Hampshire, says: "Both factions are in favor of a prohibitory law, but opposed to its execution."

AN ambitious young lady was talking about her favorite authors, when a literary chap asked her if she liked Lamb. With a look of ineffable disgust, she answered that she cared very little about what she ate, compared with knowledge.

INDIANAPOLIS bids for the immigration of married couples by announcing in one of its bribed organs that the sitting room of a newly married pair in that city "is ornamented with four certificates of divorce, handsomely framed."

A MAN living in the vicinity of San Diego, California, was recently arrested for chopping down the telegraph poles. He admitted the offense, and said that he had conscientious objections to telegraphy, and thought it was his duty to put an end to the business.

IT seems that Washington society has narrowly escaped having to determine the status of a negro Senator's white wife. Bruce, of Mississippi, was engaged to a young woman of Cleveland, Ohio, and would have been married before now had she not died last fall.

STILL another romantic marriage was consummated in Yamhill county, Oregon, last week. The bridegroom, after being knocked down with a board by his future mother-in-law, got up, landed an extinguisher upon her nose, which laid her out, and then went away with his pet and got spliced.

TWO blacksmiths formerly in partnership in Leon, Iowa, are at legal loggerheads. One sues the other for work done and cash disbursed, while the other puts in, by way of set-off, a claim for a year's checker-playing by the plaintiff when he should have been hammering at the anvil.

THE Jewish Messenger says a lady seeks employment as an "ornamental guest." She will assist at dinner or evening parties, and by her grace, wit, and beauty, contribute to the entertainment of the company. She will do everything in the highest style of art; but will expect a handsome compensation for her unique services.

Married.—Bee.—Hive—On the 5th inst., by the Rev. M——, H. W. Bee and Miss Susan R. Hive.

How busy hath this little Bee
Improved life's shining hour,
It gathers honey now all day
From one sweet chosen flower;
And from this Hive, if heaven pleases,
They'll raise a swarm of little beeses.
—Lyndon Union.

GRACE GREENWOOD, in the course of a recent lecture in New York, on the subject, "Indoors or the Home," advocated female franchise and the general equality of the rights and privileges of both sexes. She said that good Mr. Brown, if his wife dies, engraves on her tombstone that she was the loving wife of James Brown, Esq. He does not expect that if he goes first, she will put on his tombstone that he was the faithful husband of Matilda Brown.

A VERMONT paper says the seal of the State was first engraved upon a horn drinking cup, with a jack-knife, by an English officer who frequently and secretly visited Gov. Chittenden. During one of the visits he took a view from the west windows of the Governor's house of a wheat field in the distance, beyond which was a knoll with a solitary pine upon the top, which view he engraved upon the cup. The engraved cup attracted the attention of Ira Allen, who adopted the device as the State seal.

THE St. Louis Republican has a lady correspondent in New York, who writes as follows: "Then we have low cut shoes with fancy stockings, and oh! another sweet thing. Pantalettes. You can show 'em in the spring. There's so many muddy places. They must be wide, elaborately trimmed with lace frills and embroidery, and reach the ankle. They are touching, and when worn with thin and queer foot handles, very becoming. To be sure the irreverent youth who enjoyed the privilege of taking me to the charity ball, beheld these pantalettes for the first time beneath the raised train of a belle. I was too late to interfere. He rushed forward, and in the most mysterious and anxious manner whispered to her she was 'losing 'em off.' No words can describe the look she rewarded him with. Poor dear, he fell back discomfited, and let two or three couples pass him, when he exclaimed: 'Why, they are all losing 'em off,' and that's the effect of the pantalette."

Weekly Post.

Pittsburgh, Saturday, March 14, 1874

A SUMMARY of the new bank bill as now pending before the Legislature at Harrisburg is printed elsewhere, and will no doubt attract close attention from banks and bankers.

THE editorial humor of the Commercial is past finding out. Its readers look like professional mourners after a hard day's work, by the time they get through a single column.

THAT flower of Radical virtue, and Grant's friend, Judge Storey of Arkansas, is likely to be impeached and removed, as his offenses are so many and so glaring that even the Radical leaders do not feel competent to whitewash him.

DON CARLOS is evidently in high feather, and imagines that he has a sure thing on the throne of Spain. He has already laid down a system of taxation and iron-clad oaths. He has evidently been studying Radical politics of the American stamp.

BUTLER Clubs are all the go in Massachusetts just now. The hero of Dutch Gap is already in the field. Benjamin is aiming to be Governor of Massachusetts, then President—or a partnership with William M. Tweed, the retired "statesman."

THE "oldest" thinks that the Democracy of this city fares better this year than last. It is allowed one member by the Legislative map maker. He would have made a district in the shape of a trombone, a back-action cork-screw if by that means he could have prevented the election of a Democrat. But that was impossible.

MANUFACTURING locomotives is among the things that were, and has thrown out of work thousands of mechanics. The large establishment in this vicinity will, we learn, soon close for want of orders at compensating rates. The pressure upon other branches of trade here seems to be equally severe. The panic is over, but the penalties are now being realized.

ACCOUNTS from India show that the long expected famine has set in in earnest. It seems to us that the British government has had ample notice to prepare for contingencies. Having got rich off India, England should feed her starving millions. But this is not her nature. She would have permitted her Irish subjects to have starved to death, had it not been for the people of the United States.

THE investigations into the conduct of affairs in the Western judicial district of Arkansas, shows that Judge Storey and the United States Marshals have been engaged in a most disreputable system of thievery. If all such cases as these were brought to light, it would not be hard to explain why the public expenditures increased some twenty-five or thirty millions of dollars for 1874.

IT is true that there is more fuss made over the one black sheep that jumps into a new pasture, than over the ninety and nine that are hamstrung or otherwise prevented from jumping or disinclined to jump. If any one doubts this, let him read the proceedings of the Searight and anti-Searight meetings in Uniontown. The Sparrow-Hawk that Prince Geraint jousted with, wasn't a circumstance to Mr. Searight.

MR. ARTHUR, Democrat from Kentucky, sums up his opposition to the McCrary railroad bill because it would form an unconstitutional and adulterous intercourse, a political monopoly with a chartered monopoly, and because it would form unconstitutional and pernicious interference with commercial freedom and vested rights; but he especially opposed it because it was centralization, and centralization was the sepulchre of liberty. We don't see how the case could be put more plainly and compactly in a whole volume. It represents the Democratic idea precisely.

THE Centennial is likely to drop from an international exhibition to be a Philadelphia affair. Stokley, Mackey and the mysterious pilgrims can run it with profit to themselves and make it pleasant for the stockholders of the street cars. Since the Ring roosters of that city have thrust themselves into the project, efforts in its behalf seem to be paralyzed all over the country. Confidence has been shaken and it will require the absolute relinquishment of this crew of all connection with the Centennial before it can be looked upon with even reasonable toleration.

THE leading Ring organ of Philadelphia, the Evening Bulletin, makes a very proper suggestion in that the scores of wealthy men in that city subscribe one, two or three thousand dollars toward the Centennial and hold the Exposition in spite of its enemies, which is certainly much better than begging at the doors of Congress and State Legislatures. We doubt very much, however, whether the wealthy men of that city will respond, since it appears that the Ring which has saddled that city with a debt of more than sixty millions of dollars, headed with the Stokleys, Manns, Kembles, Camerons and other Mysterious Pilgrims are to have the running of the affair and the handling of the money.

TAXATION.

A petition drawn up we believe by Hon. Charles Broadhead, is in circulation, asking the Legislature for a thorough reform in the matter of taxation. It recites the fact that the rates of taxation for the various purposes are both high and oppressive, and constantly increasing instead of decreasing, and that the citizen, unaided by proper legislation, is unable to successfully compete with the selfish interests that are being pushed by improper legislation.

After portraying the unnecessary extravagance in expenditures, reference is made to the act of Assembly of 1834 which provided only for a County tax of one dollar in the hundred of the valuation, which was then extremely low, probably not more than the third or fourth of the real value. The law, however, required that all property should be valued and assessed at its real market value, which is now being done generally throughout the State, and mainly at the instance of designing individuals, who wish to collect more taxes from an unsuspecting public than the present valuation will allow.

It is claimed, in consequence of this, that taxes to the amount of *four* dollars may be taken for county, school, building and borough purposes. As for instance: A citizens property is valued at $5,000. On an average this will yield an annual interest of $300. Two hundred dollars of this is taken for taxes, leaving only $100 for repairs, insurance, etc.

Another point made in the petition is that not more than one-tenth of the annual value of the property of the citizen should be taken for taxes, and that with this view the Legislature should limit the aggregate amount of taxation for county, school, building and borough purposes to one-tenth of the annual value of the property held by the citizen—that is, ten per cent of the income of the property taxed, assessed at its full valuation. The question is certainly one worthy of careful consideration, especially where, as in Pittsburgh, extravagant expenditures are the order of the day, and where, unless these extravagances are checked by some means, taxation will eventually be equivalent to confiscation.

SOLDIER'S ORPHANS.

We can appreciate the anxiety of Mr. Wickersham, Superintendent of the Soldiers' Orphan schools, of the State, to preserve a clean record, since he has been charged with the responsibility of this department, but as he is not a defendant in the Cassville case, nor to any extent culpable or negligent in the discharge of his official duties, so far as the public know, we hope he may not make himself amenable to the suspicion that he would attempt to shield the individual against whom the most revolting charges have been established, by orphan girls, who were inmates of this school prior to 1871. But is it not also true that Miss Pope testified that an attempt was made upon her virtue by Prof. Guss in 1872, when she was on a visit to the school? We do not, however, mean to go into particulars, until the investigating committee has made a report, nor prejudge the case, much less hold Mr. Wickersham responsible for the defects of a system, which was established before he took charge. He should not consider this investigation as a reproach or a reflection upon his administration, and ought therefore to insist upon and aid in the most thorough examination, as the surest, and best vindication he could desire for himself. The number of private letters we have received commendatory of our views, upon the necessity for the separate education of boys and girls in the orphan schools, lead us to believe, that the present system may be revised, and the Superintendent clothed with sufficient power, if he has it not already, to place the girls under the charge of such women as will exercise a mother's watchfulness and exert a mother's care in their moral as well as intellectual training. Is not the subject sufficiently important to attract the attention of the Legislature, and detain it from the consideration of political matters for a very brief period, or will it feel acquitted of all responsibility, by appropriating a half million of dollars, and leaving to others the absolute and unchecked control and management of these adopted children of the commonwealth?

IMPURE FOUNTAINS.

There are two very important departments of the civil government that are very impure from the fountain head down. We refer to the Treasury and the Department or Justice, as presided over by Attorney-General Williams. Both Secretary Richardson and Attorney-General Williams are on trial at the bar of public opinion, for their conduct.

Mr. Richardson is indicted along with Jayne, Sanborn, Simmons, Butler, Sawyer and others, while Williams is associated with Durell, Busteed, Bliss, McMichael and others. Starting out at widely different points, the two leaders and their followers finally meet and blend together. On Mr. Williams' side, he starts out by a misappropriation of the contingent funds for his own private uses. Durell goes into the blackmailing business, and Busteed turns an honest penny in any way he can, while Bliss and McMichael combine with Jayne and Sanborn to fleece merchants and business men.

Mr. Richardson for his part gives out the most astonishing contracts to Sanborn, and has an understanding with Jayne on the blackmail business, who in turn unites with the District Attorneys, and work together in harmony. The Ring is thus completed, and the citizen is at the mercy of the mercenary official.

It seems almost incredible to believe that two officials holding the positions held by Richardson and Williams would engage in such dishonorable practices, but the proofs that they have are really incontrovertible. Some days since Mr. Speer moved for a committee to investigate the charges against Mr. Williams. But this motion was voted down by a strict party vote under the lead of Butler, on the plea that Mr. Williams' case was already before a committee for investigation. Subsequently, on the same day Mr. Senor, a Radical from Virginia moved that the Committee have power to send for persons and papers. Mr. Senor being a Radical, it was not thought necessary to scrutinize his motion, but the next morning Ben Butler saw that this would have the the same result as Mr. Speer's motion, and give publicity to the evidence against Williams. He moved its reconsideration which was carried by the Radical majority.

And thus all enquiry into the alleged misuse of the contingent funds by the Attorney General is completely shut off. If he were innocent, of course he would be anxious to have the fact established in the most public manner. But knowing that the facts are against him, he and his friends are determined that they shall never be known. What wonder that Mr. Williams' subordinaries are corrupt, in view of his course of conduct.

As against Secretary Richardson the proof is still stronger. His contracts with Sanborn, and his connection with Jayne, are enough to condemn him in the eyes of every honest man. For three months he has been dodging and shuffling, and trying to evade the demand of the House that he send in his contracts with Sanborn and all the other papers relating thereto. At first he declined, then he sent in some of the least important ones, claiming that they were the whole, and more recently he has sent in others that he had suppressed. It is but fair to infer that he still holds the most important ones, as the latest he sent in deeply implicated him and his Assistant Secretary, Sawyer, and developed the fact that there was a regular combination under the lead of Sanborn.

It may be to the interest of the Radical party to keep such men as Williams and Richardson in the Cabinet, but we warn the people that to do so is very dangerous to public honesty and free government. Men are not entrusted with high and responsible offices for the mere purpose of getting rich and enriching their friends. Since the Radical party came into power, this theory has been put too much in practice.

Men placed in responsible offices are placed there to guard and foster the interests of the whole people. The people have a right to scrutinize their acts and make them public. When officials act honestly they have no objection to this, but when they are guilty of betraying their trusts, they object to an investigation into their conduct. This is precisely the case with Richardson and Williams. But is it not possible that there are honest and able men who can fill their stations and protect the rights and interests of the public? This is a question of the gravest importance, and the people should unanimously demand a satisfactory answer.

SOOTHING THE NERVES.

When Mr. Dawes declared in the House some time ago that the national expenditures had suddenly rose from $290,000,000 to $319,000,000 per annum, a certain ague seized upon the Radical leaders in Congress. This increase of $29,000,000 in a single year, began to assume the geometrical figure of a very large grindstone, which if placed about their necks, would sink them to the bottom of the sea of oblivion. Something must be done to correct the impression that had gone abroad in consequence of Mr. Dawes' remarks.

He had been talking out of school, and his words were damaging. Finally Mr. Dawes, in consequence of the political—or rather party—exigencies of the times was induced to correct and modify his statement. This he did by stating that he had included in the expenditures for 1874, the Sinking Fund, whereas the estimates of 1873, which he had used in comparison, did not include the Sinking Fund.

On Thursday Gen. Garfield comes forward and says substantially the same thing, and endeavors to show that there will be no increase in the expenditures for the current year. But there was one thing that Mr. Dawes and Gen. Garfield were particularly careful not to do, and that was to compare the estimates by items in 1873 with the estimates by items in 1874. Had they done so Mr. Dawes' explanation would not have been very valuable nor soothing to the public nerves, because it would have been made apparent, that the Sinking Fund was included in the estimates for 1873, used by Mr. Dawes in comparison.

The fact that additions are constantly being made to the principal of the public debt as shown by Secretary Richardson in his monthly statements, is quite sufficient evidence that the public expenditures are increasing, and not only increasing, but that they exceed the receipts. Mr. Beck of Kentucky proposes to enlighten Messrs. Dawes and Garfield on this question at the first opportunity, and it is proposed to show that Dawes' explanation is not supported by the facts.

Mr. Dawes is a peculiar man. He is anxious to be a leader, and imagines that he was originally intended for the Presidency. He branches out as a reformer occasionally with a view of making capital, but is easily prevailed upon to take back what he says upon the representation that it is likely to endanger the success of the Radical party. This is the cause of his recent retraction. The New Hampshire and Connecticut elections are near at hand, and Dawes' revelations were not calculated to aid the Radical candidates. His bungling retraction is therefore easily accounted for.

ADVERTISING THE CONSTITUTION.

When the Constitutional Convention provided for the circulation of the adopted instrument, by half sheets upon which the postage was to be paid, supplying each paper in the State according to its circulation, the entire cost of which would not have exceeded thirty thousand dollars, the State authorities ignored this action, and took advantage of the law passed prior to the assembling of the Convention authorizing its publication in at least two newspapers in each county once a week for four weeks. The Secretary of the Commonwealth entered into a contract with the newspapers, which published the Constitution in good faith and they have a right to demand from the State the same compensation they would have from any other advertiser. Each paper has the undoubted right to charge its regular advertising rates, but no more and if there are any such, let them be reduced. The cost was thoroughly discussed in the Convention and the Secretary of State was well informed as to the aggregate amount—there was no deception practiced so far as the press of the State was concerned, and it comes with a bad grace for members of the Legislature to undertake their curtain lectures at this stage, and after the work is done. The weekly newspaper with its one thousand circulation met the requirements of the law and informed the voters of its region as thoroughly as did the Ledger of Philadelphia the voters of that city. The purpose was to reach all the voters of the State and that could not be done in any other way than through all the papers of the State. People living out of cities had certainly as good a right to read the Constitution and form an intelligent opinion as others. This they could not do unless they found it in their home papers, whether their circulation was large or small. The country press did the work and it is humiliating and disgraceful to find members of the Legislature, willing to vote a million of dollars of the people's money to a big show in Philadelphia, talking about giving country newspapers one half or third their regular rates of advertising. If the Commonwealth had fixed a rate which it does sometimes, and is always by the general government, then the press would have been bound by it, but not having done this, the State should pay the regular rates, the same as any other customer.

AN EXPLANATION NEEDED.

Mr. Patterson's figures submitted to the Water Committee need to be explained, inasmuch as they leave unexplained the sum of $431,000. We take the figures as published in all the papers, presuming them to be the same as given by Mr. Patterson. The following state of case is shown by these figures as to the total amount received up to January 1, 1874, disbursed to the same period, cash remaining on hand and the money accounted for and unaccounted for as follows:

CASH RECEIVED TO JANUARY 1.	
Bonds account	$ 2,967,000 00
Hypothecated by N. T. C.	244,000 00
Total received	$ 3,211,000 00
RECEIPTS ACCOUNTED FOR.	
Expended for construction, etc.	$ 1,897,917 96
Cash on hand	882,077 94
Total accounted for	$ 2,779,995 90
RECEIPTS NOT ACCOUNTED FOR.	
Total receipts	$ 3,211,000 00
Expended and cash on hand	2,779,995 90
Total unaccounted for	$ 431,004 10

What has became of this $431,004 10? There is no explanation given as to where it went or what it was spent for. We simply give the figures as they appear in Mr. Patterson's report, and defer comment until there is some sort of an explanation made—if any is to be made. We fancy that when the taxpayers look at these figures there will be a mighty loud whisper for somebody to rise and explain. If the figures, and the books that contain them were not witheld from the reporters, they might be able to let a little daylight in the matter. Do you take?

THERE is no occasion for the Cincinnati Enquirer to defend the course of Hon. George H. Pendleton in 1868, when he advocated the payment of the 5-20 bonds in the legal tender notes of the government, in consonance with the contract in the bonds. Every sensible man who has given unprejudiced attention to the subject, now admits that the course advocated by Mr. Pendleton should have been adopted by the government. Had this been done, the 5-20 bonds would have been paid long ago, and the gold interest thereon saved by the government, would have aggregated enough to have resumed specie payment. When the government declared that its own legal tender notes were not good enough for the bondholders, who generally purchased their bonds with legal tenders and contracted to receive them in payment when the bonds became due, it depreciated and repudiated its own credit, and made resumption impossible. Had the "greenback theory" of 1868 been adopted and carried out, we would have had specie payments long ago, because it proposed to make the legal tenders as good as gold in point of value, and that would have been resumption, and the gradual redemption of the legal tenders in gold as originally intended. But the opponents of the measure, and the New York World among the number, are not willing to admit their mistake. Such unwillingness is purely human nature.

THE CENTENNIAL APPROPRIATION.

The Harrisburg correspondent of the Philadelphia Press has discovered that the one million appropriation is by no means safe and that it will, in all probability, be defeated in the House. He says:

I am convinced that there is a perfect understanding between the Republicans of the House from the rural districts, backed by the Democracy under the lead of men like Orvis, to defeat the Centennial, not so much that they are opposed to the appropriation, if the money was in the Treasury to pay, but because it will be folly to pass such an appropriation when it will either necessitate the increase of the tax on corporations, a relevy of the tax on real estate to meet the demand, or the creation of a new debt of $1,000,000 to raise money. Facts are facts, and in a case like this, the part of wisdom is to meet the true condition of the case boldly. The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, by reason of the falling off of the revenues, the large increase of its ordinary expenses, and the condition of its Treasury, is not able to pay this million of dollars. The disposition to make the appropriation is only interfered with by the full knowledge of this fact, and if the appropriation is made we must, according to the declarations of those who profess to know all about the resources of the State from all sources, resort to direct taxation, or an immediate increase of the public debt, to pay it.

MUST FIND CLOTHING.

The Chicago Tribune says:

An attempt was made in the State Senate on Tuesday to strike out of the Compulsory Education bill the sixth section, providing clothing for poor children compelled to attend school. It failed, and the bill was passed to a third reading by 25 to 11. One more vote is needed to pass the bill, and this it will get on the next reading.

We commend this to the compulsory people in this region. Let the State furnish clothes and food if children are to be dragged by force to school. It has the same right to do one as the other.

AMONG the noticeable speeches delivered in the House at Harrisburg this session was the able argument made on Friday last by Representative Stranahan of Mercer, on the Judicial Apportionment bill. He struck the right key when he referred to his own standing in the House, as well as all the members, as representatives of the people of the State and not merely the districts that elected them, and to faithfully carry out all the provisions of the new Constitution. His arguments in regard to making a separate judicial district of the progressive county of Butler and placing some of the adjoining counties of less population together, without adding to the number of judges, were clear and unanswerable, but whether they will avail or not with those who have farmed out certain districts to accommodate certain pets and without regarding the interests of the people remains to be seen. Mercer county has an able, attentive and vigilant representative, and judging by his career so far, the voters will never have cause to regret having elected James A. Stranahan.

THE Apportionment Bill now before the Legislature is one of the most unjust measures of the kind ever proposed, and it should be defeated. It is made exclusively in the interest of the Radical party, and in defiance of every principle of justice, and if it becomes a law, it will absolutely disfranchise more than one-third of the Democratic voters of the State. Districts are made in every conceivable shape, so as to make it impossible for Democratic majorities to count in the election of Senators and Representatives. It is so arranged as to give the Radicals forty majority in the House and sixteen in the Senate, or fifty-six on joint ballot. Under no circumstances, with a fair apportionment, would there be a difference in the numerical strength of the two parties in the Legislature of more than six or eight. Of all the infamous schemes of gerrymander proposed by the Radicals of this State, this is the most glaringly infamous.

MINISTER SCHNECK should not have left England at this time. He but recently introduced the game of "draw poker" among the English aristocracy, and although they were hugely delighted with the game, they have not entirely mastered all of its entrancing mysteries, and as they do not have absolute faith in other American professors of the game, their education must suffer during Robert's absence. He has made out for publication a system of rules, but they will not answer the purpose as well as oral instructions.

THE Chaplain of the Senate addressed a stump speech to the country yesterday in the disguise of a prayer to Almighty God. His evident object was to convince the country that Congress and public men generally are the victims of "the giant demon of slander" in the revelations of official misconduct which are now disgusting the nation. If the prayer could be answered to the extent of keeping the Chaplain himself from insinuating untruths of this sort, it would have a beneficial result.—N. Y. Tribune.

CONCERNING the $100,000 libel suit which Senator Chandler has brought against it, the Detroit Free Press says: "We propose to keep our temper, advise the people as we best can what of good or evil their servants in public life are doing, and when the Senator's libel suit comes off to be ready with our witnesses."

A PHILADELPHIA correspondent of the Boston Journal of Commerce tells how money is spent at Centennial headquarters. Thomas Webster receives $300, a month for special literary services, B. H. Haines, receives $500 per month, and William B. Robbins $250 for the same sort of work, which consists mainly in copying circulars. The other beneficiaries are J. E. Peyton, who, as general visitor to different States, gets $300; Hart, general editor, $300; a man named Blake, $500; a man named Petit, $309; and Charles B. Norton, $400 per month. At this rate it will take about the amount donated by New Jersey to keep these copyists and runners going until '76.—N. Y. Sun.

IF the Centennial Commissioners are wise, they will stop begging and go to work. We suspect that, with the exception of General Lansing, they are an inefficient set; and that they haven't half tried to raise the means by private effort. If they can get no money except from the Treasury, let them abandon the whole plan. Far better that it should fail, instantly and utterly, than that an already over-taxed people should be saddled with millions more of debt.—Chicago Tribune.

THE INSANE POOR.

The following concluding extracts from the report of the Board of Public Charities will further illustrate the remarks we made yesterday in relation to the deplorable condition of the insane poor of the State;

Was ever an utterly friendless, helpless, destitute, naked, and starving pauper turned away from the doors of an almshouse in any Christian or civilized land to wait outside till all (or any) of the more respectable poor could pay something for their food and clothing—should have their wants supplied? Was he ever told by the superintendent or managers of such an institution, "We have no room for such as you just now; you are too poor and friendless to find a lodging here; the sympathies of the public are, in the first place, for the more respectable class of indigent persons; you must give place to your betters; stay out in the cold and die as quietly as you can?" Has the State ever adopted, or is she ready to adopt such principles as those in the administration of her bounty? We leave these questions for candid and thoughtful men to answer; protesting against that, for ourselves, we are not wanting in sympathy for the struggling sufferers of moderate or scanty means; we have no quarrel against them, or against any who, in their Christian benevolence, may be making personal efforts or sacrifices to afford them assistance or relief; we simply insist that the State should first of all make provision for the proper care of the absolutely destitute and friendless.

In our judgment the State cannot at least now afford to erect and maintain hospitals sufficient for the accommodation of both of these classes, viz: for the poor who can pay nothing, and for paying patients of scanty means; and, if she could, she should begin with the former. But under the present system of receiving into her hospitals even a large number of the latter class than of the former, the State, with all the benevolent efforts and magnificent outlay in establishing hospitals for the insane, is making no progress whatever towards relieving all of the former class. There are now twice as many of the insane poor languishing in the dens and dungeons of the poorhouses and prisons of this Commonwealth as there were when Miss Dix first made her appeal for their relief, and the hospital at Harrisburg was built in response to her touching memorial.

No legerdemain in the cautious wording or adroit management of plausible propositions can annihiliate that fact; or that other parallel fact, that, in the meantime, nearly two-thirds of the inmates of the Harrisburg hospitals have been "paying patients." It matters not what excellent resolutions, purposes, petitions, or kind intentions are arrayed in defence against us. We make no personal charges of corrupt intentions, but rather of mistaken proceedings. We attack a system, not men nor motives.

If it be alleged that the presence of "paying patients" in the hospitals is not the cause of the exclusion or neglect of the poor, that there are now as many of the insane poor in the State hospitals as there would be if there were no "paying patients" in them; then it is evident, if that be true, that (the present system in other respects being retained) we need erect no more hospitals for the insane poor; we have already hospital accommodations for more than twice as many of them as require it. Is that so?

Should it be said that, when application is made for the admission of the pauper insane at the State hospitals, no recent cases, but only those of long standing or of improbable cure, are rejected, the answer is, that among the "paying patients" cases of long standing and little likely to be cured are actually retained, and even admitted. If, by the contract made with friends, such cases might be removed from the hospital at the discretion of the superintendent, and are not, we do not see that it improves the case in any point of view.

We have no doubt that these "paying patients" may be much more decent, quiet, gentlemanly, and agreeable inmates of the establishment; giving the superintendent much less distasteful and repulsive work and trouble than those who might be brought to him from the foul dens of poorhouses or cells of prisons. All this we can understand; but this is no good ground in law, or reason, or in the view of humanity, for preferring the former to the latter. Should it be alleged that neither the county authorities nor the criminal judges are ever deterred or hindered from sending insane persons to the hospital by being told that it is already full or crowded; or, should it be said that, though these officials are invited and encouraged by the hospital authorities to send the insane thither, they yet obstinately refuse or neglect so to do—then all we have to say is, the laws ought at once to be so amended as to compel those officials to send the lunatics who are at their disposal to the hospital at all events. And if then the poor do not come in in such numbers as to displace the "paying patients," very well—we have no objection to make, but if they do, then we say the "paying patients" should give way to this other class.

We object to the present system. We demand a revolution. The scheme we would propose to substitute is easily understood. It is simply this: (1) That in all cases the poor and friendless, those who cannot pay, should, in these State institutions, have precedence of the rich, of those who can pay; and (2) that, among the poor, recent cases should have precedence of those of long standing, and so on, until as soon as possible all that need are provided for. For ourselves, we believe that such is the real intent of the laws as they now stand; but if that is not the case and if the policy hitherto persued by the State hospitals, and particularly by that at Harrisburg, has been as is alleged by interested parties in accordance with the existing laws of the State—which we, however, on our part, empathatically deny—then we ask the laws be forthwith so amended as to secure the abandonment of that policy, and the inauguration of another more just and in conformity with the plain duty and proper function of the State.

Respectfully submitted,
GEORGE L. HARRISON, President.
G. DAWSON COLEMAN,
HIESTER CLYMER,
WM. BAKEWELL.
GEORGE BULLOCK,
A. C. NOYES,
FRANCIS WELLS,
DILLER LUTHER, M. D.,
General Agent.

HARRISBURG, February 7, 1874.

A CONTEST IMPRACTICABLE.

THE OFFICIAL MANAGERS TO REAP THE FRUITS OF THEIR FRAUD.

To the People of Philadelphia.

The Investigating Committee charged with the duty of examining into the conduct of the late election, yesterday laid before a conference of gentlemen eminent in the law the results of its toil in the shape of irrefutable evidence of fraud in almost every division of the city. With the general character of that evidence the public is already familiar; its details fully substantiated every past assertion of the committee, and justified the belief that to contest the election would be to win it. The evidence having been presented to the conference and its character discussed, the question of the practical operation of a contest was considered. At the outset it was assumed that a large amount of money would be needed, but this obstacle was acknowledged to be of no moment from the fact that the universal demand—a demand shared by poor and rich alike—for contest was accompanied by unlimited offers of pecuniary assistance, which left no doubt with the committee as to the popular support of its undertaking. It was determined, however, not to contest, because it would require more than thirty thousand witnesses and at least three years of time.

WM. B. HAZLETON,
Chairman Citizens' Investigating Committee.

BRITISH CABINET.

Not until the evening of Monday, February 16, was it finally determined that the Gladstone Ministry should accept the result of the general election, and resign office, as Disraeli had done under like circumstances in December, 1868. It is said that some of Mr. Gladstone's colleagues had advised him to meet Parliament, and fight it out there. But his own feeling was opposed to this. On the said 16th of February he gave a final dinner to all the members of his Cabinet, and intimated his purpose of not waiting to fight against hope in the House of Commons. Next day he waited on the Queen at Windsor; tendered his resignation (which, of course, was most graciously accepted); handed in a list of five gentlemen whom he desired to be raised to the peerage; recommended his Royal mistress to entrust Disraeli, the victor, with the task of forming a new government; partook of the royal lunch with what appetite he could, and then, taking his leave, went back to London, "a sadder and a wiser man," it may be, but no doubt relieved from a terribly crushing load of responsibility. Next day, in obedience to her summons, Mr. Disraeli visited the Queen at Windsor, and accepted her command to form a new government. At that moment, most probably, he had a list of his proposed Ministry in his pocket, for he knew very well, for some days, that "to this complexion it must come at last," after Mr. Gladstone's appeal to the country had been a dead failure for the Liberal party. Within twenty-four hours after seeing the Queen, Disraeli had appointed his colleagues in the Cabinet.—Press.

PENNSYLVANIA NEWS.

THERE is a Swede in Clearfield county who wears boots 19 inches long. He claims the championship for big feet.

SOME of our State exchanges are in exsticies over extraordinarily sized hen's eggs. If they keep on much longer, they will have to be termed eggs-changes.

THE re-union of the 10th Penn'a Reserves will be held at Mercer on Tuesday, the 19th of May next. At the last meeting of the regiment, Col. J. S. McCalmont, of Franklin, was selected as orator of the day for the coming re-union, with Col. J. B. Knox, of Clarion, as alternate, and Gen. A. J. Warner, of Marietta, Ohio, historian.

GOV. AIMS, of Mississippi, has appointed Dr. Fred. Barrett, formerly a "devil" in this office, to the position of Private Secretary. The Doctor possesses the requisites necessary to fill his position, but he has evidently ignored his early political training, or he could never have reached that confidential position in the negro kingdom of Mississippi.—Clearfield Republican.

A DISCUSSION took place lately between the bachelors and benedicts of the St. Petersburg (Clarion, county) lyceum on the question, "Are married men happier than our single brethren?" The Progress says the married men would have achieved a tremendous victory, but the alarm of fire was sounded, and the meeting dispersed. After the fire the married men went home to their wives, but the wretched bachelors went back to the hall, took a vote and decided the question in the affirmative.

WILLIAM KALTREIDER, son of Lewis Kaltreider, of Manheim township, died on the 14th inst. This family has recently been very seriously afflicted. In less than five months the father, mother and three grown sons have died. There still remain seven children, some of which are quite young. The disease, whiem has thus far baffled all the medical skill which has been employed, is typhoid fever, and although none of those remaining in the family are seriously ill, yet the death messenger may not yet be at the end of his mission.—Hanover Democrat.

A CORRESPONDENT writing from Pottstown sends the following to the Reading Eagle: Mr. Henry Boyer was elected constable of Amity township last Tuesday for the 43d time, having served in that capacity for the past 42 years. Mr. Boyer is in his 82d year, and attends to the duties of the office on foot, walking some days ten and twelve miles. He is some what bent, but enjoys excellent health. The old octogenerian has chewed tobacco and drank whiskey, the latter in moderation, though, from boyhood up, and says he never felt any bad effects from their use. He has no faith in churches or preachers, and strongly argues their uselessness. He can read without glasses, and his memory is remarkably clear yet.

OHIO NEWS.

BELLAIRE is talking about a street railway.

DIO LEWIS was once a pedagogue at Fremont, Ohio.

STEUBENVILLE boasts of its Superior school buildings.

THERE are about 30,000 Free Masons in Ohio and over 400 lodges.

YOU lilac the devil," is the way a Cadiz man gives evidence of profanity.

THE Ohio State Sabbath School Union Convention will be held in Tiffin on the 3d, 4th, and 5th of June next.

LONDON, Ohio, has raised a twenty thousand dollars temperance war fund and promised twenty thousand more if necessary.

DIAS MILL, formerly a citizen of Tuscarawas county, was murdered by a half-breed Indian at Denver, Colorado, on the 31st of December.

THE Mingo furnaces are making from thirty-eight to forty tons of iron per day, and using half Steubenville and half Connellsville coke.

GOOD little Jefferson county boys of 18 and 20 kiss their young lady teachers, like the other children, when dismissed from school in the evening.

IT is surprising to see the amount of fellows that ask you "take something to drink," since the successful operations of the whisky war. Some of them were never known to be so liberal before.—[Mt. Vernon Banner.

THE widow of the late Dr. Benjamin S. Brown, of Bellefontaine, has made a will bequeathing the bulk of her estate, worth $25,000, to that city. One item is $500 to the American Bible Society, and another, of $3,000 to the "Brown Library," of Bellefontaine.

MY CASTLE.

I built a castle bright and fair,
And hedged it round about with flowers;
The fruits of every clime were there,
While perfume filled the ambient air
Through all its rosy bowers.

I planted gardens richly filled
With blossomings on every side;
My fields were to their utmost tilled,
Fresh verdure bloomed, but where I willed
In all its Summer pride.

Gay guests came crowding to my door,
Bright diamonds flashed and jewels shone—
And on the carpet's velvet floor
I watched the slippered feet, and saw
The mazy dance go on.

Upon my table viands stood,
And costly wines in goblets rare;
Love sent to blushing cheeks a flood
From beating hearts of crimson blood
Of dallying beauty there.

The light-some jest, the honied tale
From lip to lip went heedless by;
Brighter than Tempe's sunny vale,
Whose myriad roses scent the gale,
My castle lured the eye.

Alas! the perfumes all are fled,
The voice of music now has gone—
The twinkling feet have quickly sped,
The flowers scentless lie and dead,
And I am left alone.

Alone I walk where many trod—
My castle walls are crumbled quite,
The trees stand leafless on the sod,
And I am left alone with God,
Amid the dews of night.

O soul! take courage, life is long,
The world is wide, and everywhere
It bears the burden of a song,
The right is often lost in wrong
By Castles in the Air.

FASHION.

The N. Y. Sun in noticing the latest spring styles says: One of the prettiest overskirts is cut in a long, tight apron in front, buttoning to a still longer back piece, looped to form a moderately full pouf. A broad hem is made at the bottom; no trimming. A pretty *aumoniere*, or swinging pocket, attached to the belt on the left side, relieves the extreme plainness in front; a sash drawn in a loop through the belt gives the required dressy effect in the back. This skirt falls within twelve inches of the bottom of the underskirt in front and almost to the bottom in the back. A very scant flounce is the only trimming on the underskirt. The corsage is plain, high in the neck, with a standing fraise of the material. The sleeves are tight from the elbow to the wrist; two puffs form the upper part, separated by bands; a bow of ribbon is placed on the lower band near the elbow; a ruff encircles the wrist. This simple costume is inexpressibly elegant, and can be easily duplicated from description.

BONNETS.

are gradually changing their form. The high coronets and upturned brims are yielding to the close shapes, depressed brims, and high crowns. Some of the new bonnets are almost exact duplicates of the Norman caps so popular for children. They are of silk, and trimmed with flowers, feathers, and lace. One in this style formed of a large black Spanish lace veil on a black millinet frame is an exquisite creation. The only trimming is a large, upright, triple looped bow of black, gros grain ribbon on the front and a bunch of blush roses on one side. No strings are worn with this style of bonnet. Indeed, most of the new bonnets are stringless and look more like hats than bonnets.

TRIMMING THEM.

It is impossible to give definite rules for trimming bonnets. Each shape requires its own style, and variety is always sought by the ingenious milliner. The Alsacian bow is a feature on nearly all the new bonnets, and a rouleau of silk or ribbon underneath all the upturned brims and a plaiting of crepe lisse or lace under the close brims almost invariable. Coronets and sprays of flowers are seen on the crowns in the greatest profusion.

A bunch of artificial flowers in the neck has become almost indispensable to a dressy toilet, and a wreath of small Burgundy or multiflora roses is sometimes worn around the neck, mingled with the plaitings of the fraise. The wreath is composed of three roses, a spray of buds, and a tendril and leaves. The three roses appear only on one side of the neck, the buds in the back, and the leaves peep round on the other side. A similar spray is worn in the hair. It is a pretty, Frenchified notion, very becoming to a coquettish and piquant style of beauty.

AN INSTANT DRESS ELEVATOR

is among the new inventions that will be hailed as a real blessing. It transforms a train dress instantly to a straight walking dress as quickly as a lady can drop her hand, and changes it back as quickly into a train. It saves the skirt, does away with the necessity of skirt facing protectors and can be changed from one dress to another in less than two minutes, and costs only seventy-five cents.

DIAMOND HUNTING IN SOUTH AFRICA.

A correspondent of the London Times writes from Kimberly, South Africa, for the purpose of correcting a few errors which, he says, still prevail "at home" regarding the diamond fields:

"The Colesberg Kopje Diamond Mine (he observes) is really at this moment one of the wonders of the world; it contains, I maintain, the largest number of workers in a small space that has been seen in any modern work, and I cannot call to mind any enterprise, excepting the Egyptian Pyramids, where it can have been necessary for such a swarm of human beings to be so closely herded together. Can any of your correspondents cite a few instances? The Kopje is not now so busy as it was some time ago—I will say in October, 1872—when there cannot have been less than 20,000 men employed in a space occupied by 2,500 claims of thirty feet square each.

"The actual present value of the mine is estimated at £1,000,000. Three months ago it was valued at £2,000,000, but claims have fallen sixty per cent. It is proposed to spend £60,000 immediately in rendering the mine safe by removing the outside dangerous reef. Some of the claims are 150 feet deep, and the whole mine, resembling a vast basin, is being emptied by means of the wire rope tramway system, which has cost an enormous sum in erecting. This can easily be imagined when it is known that every pound weight of wire, every pound weight of deal wood and timber has cost from 4d. to 6d. per pound for transport alone.

"Diamond diggers are not now particularly 'gay;' the diamond market is down but why it should be so persistently affirmed in England that South African diamonds are not good, that they are only 'Cape,' I cannot conceive. The Cape diamonds are as good as any others, the only difficulty being that the bulk are often light yellow, or 'off color' descriptions, and very handsome ornaments they make. Great numbers of the original claim holders in the Colesberg Kopje mine have made small fortunes. I know of at least ten among my personal friends who will average £8,000 each, all made, it may be said, in two years out of nothing.

"As facts are worth any amount of mere statements, I will tell you as plainly as possible what effect the news of the gold fields has produced at the diamond fields. It will show what is thought here of them, and will serve to confirm all I have stated. Persons in England can have no idea of the furore Wagons are being brought out strengthened, and painted, oxen are being bought and £12 per head paid, in place of £2 10s. three months ago. Wagons worth £100 a year ago are now bringing £150 to £170. Household goods are sacrificed at any cost. Ladies, children and men, all have the gold fever, and look forward with the greatest pleasure to a journey of thirty days through a country almost uninhabited.

'Diamond claims are almost unsalable; the newspapers teem with advertisements relative to sales of goods belonging to parties who are 'off to the gold fields.' The passenger cart, fare £18 10s., is fully engaged for many weeks to come. In fact, there is a regular rush, for people say naturally, if diamonds have resuscitated South Africa; what may not be expected of gold? Among other notions is the very prevalent one that the Chinese will flow in, and Captain Galton's idea that they should be allowed to people Africa, may yet come true. In fact, your readers may expect, for some years to come, to exclaim, as Pliny did so long ago: "Well, there is always something new from Africa!"

ANOTHER "MODOC WAR" THREATENED.

A correspondent of the San Francisco Chronicle, writing from Camp Beale Spring, Arizona territory, February 7, says that a serious Indian war is impending there, under the following circumstances:

"On the Gila river, between the Mohaves and the Juacarilla Apaches, lies the country of the tribe of the Hualapai Indians. These Hualapais were our friends and aided in conquering the Apaches. The old chief, Sorum—courageous as a lion and the best shot in the territory—was not filled with affection for the whites. But his people were in favor of friendship, and he, recognising it as the best policy, made a treaty with us, to which we kept good faith with him, he was as true as steel. But the evil day came at length. The mandate was issued from Washington that they should be moved away from their old homes and located on the Indian Reservation north of the Colorado River—a land so poor that even the 'Land Ring' of the Indian department did not want it—where they might pine and freeze and die. They refused to submit. Force was threatened to compel them. Then in the night they stole away to their mountain fastnesses, with their few possessions, their women and children and their arms. Thirty-three of the Hualapais, who had been enlisted in the army as scouts and were serving at this post, deserted and joined the tribe, taking their arms, accoutrements, &c., with them.

"It is hardly necessary to say that this unlooked-for result has filled this section with the wildest alarm. There are but few troops here, and those are mostly infantry, and, as no one anticipated trouble, even they are wholly unprepared for war. The Hualapais are splendidly armed and equipped and well mounted. Upon leaving here for their mountain fastness they announced that they would commit no act of hostility unless the government attempted to enforce its mandates about removing them, but they have evidently forgotten this; for a few days ago we heard that a band of them had been raiding and killing cattle at a point forty-six miles distant from here. This report has since been fully verified, and it would therefore appear that the war is actually upon us."

A PREYING BAND.

WHAT A FORGED NOTE ACCOMPLISHED.

In Cincinnati on Tuesday, says a special telegram, several benevolent ladies of this city, the wives of leading professional men and retired merchants, received a note signed by four courtesans, who professed penitence, and asked the ladies to call and pray with them at the house of ——, the so-called Queen of the demi-monde in Cincinnati. A Committee was appointed by the Philanthropists to visit the house, consisting of Mr. Murray Shipley, a retired Quaker merchant, Mr. H. Thane Miller, of the Young Men's Christian Association, Dr. John Davis, an old citizens and well known physician, and Miss Shipley, a Quaker lady from Philadelphia. This quartette took a carriage and arrived at Madame ——'s mansion on Broadway yesterday at 3 P. M: They were reluctantly admitted by the housekeeper, who soon convinced them that the letter was a simple forgery. The visitors proposed holding a prayer meeting in the parlor anyhow, and received permission to do so. The inmates of the house, however, refused to come down stairs, and the proprietress was said to be out. The polite housekeeper, therefore, was the only spectator. Mr. Shipley prayed, the quartette sang several hymns, and Mr. Thane Miller closed the exercises with a fervent prayer for the conversion of the inmates of the house. Though this prayer-meeting was the result of a hoax, it is not unlikely that it may be the prelude to a crusade of prayer against the social evil, as the incident is the subject of general comment.

A PIOUS EXPLANATION.

The St. Louis Republican, relieved to find that it can say "tinker's dam," without being guilty of profanity, shows its gratitude by proving the same innocence for the "continental dam." At the close of the Revolutionary war, it says, the government called in all the continental money. With it were found a large number of counterfeits, on each of which, as received, was stamped the word "Dam," a contraction of the Latin damnatus (condemned.) Hence the force of the expression, "not worth a continental dam," for if a genuine continental note was worth but little, a continental "dam," or counterfeit note, must have been utterly worthless.

LONGING AND REST.

BY MARY JOSEPHINE BASSETT.

There is a heart that loves me,
But 'tis so far away;
I pray thee, Heart, come near me,
And with me ever stay.

There is an eye hath beamings
Of tenderness for me:
But what avail their gleamings
If these I cannot see?

There is a hand caressed me,
And soothed my weary brow;
Though soft and warm its claspings,
I cannot reach it now.

There is a voice so tender
That spake in thrilling tone;
But that to me 'tis silent,
My heart makes saddest moan.

Heart, Heart, thou comest near me,
Soon shall I feel thy beat;
'Tis sure, a taste of Heaven
When loving hearts may meet.

Eye, Eye, I tell thy soft ray,
In loving tenderness;
What pow'r it hath to quicken;
What pow'r it hath to bless

Hand, Hand, thy soft caressing
Hath soothed my weary pain;
I kiss thee, Hand, in blessing,
And clasp thee once again.

Voice, Voice, so sweet, I hear thee—
Thou still hast Love's pure tone;
To bring life rich completeness,
'Tis but thy charm I own.

A YOUTHFUL MURDERER.

[Correspondence New York Sun.]

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Feb. 27.—William Keene was executed to-day for the murder of Valentine in November last. Keene first made his appearance in this city about the first of October, 1873. He was quite youthful, being about eighteen years of age, and prepossessing in appearance and manner. A few days after his arrival he was joined by Valentine, a person much older than Keene. They appeared to be warm friends. About the first of November Valentine started up the river on a hunt, and was followed by Keene, who returned a few days after, bringing Valentine's boat, gun, and watch. Your correspondent "Ziska" has told in his graphic way, how Valentine's body was found near Black Point, with evidence that he had been foully murdered. The brain was pierced with shot, the throat gashed, and the legs weighted. At the Coroner's inquest Keene admitted in a careless way that the body was that of Valentine, and afterward confessed that he had committed the crime, adding that it was done in self-defence. His story was that he quarrelled with Valentine about a loan of money. Valentine stooped to raise a revolver, and he fired on and killed him. He denied having cut the victim's throat, and attributed the cuts to the fishes. The theory of defence was upset by the fact that Valentine had been shot in the back of the head, and this, together with Keene's concealment of the crime, and his haste to get possession of the dead man's property, sufficiently proved his guilt. He was speedily brought to trial. His air of cool levity in the prisoner's box made an unfavorable impression. The proof was clear, and he was sentenced to be hanged to-day. His counsel made a motion for a new trial, but withdrew the motion, and the death warrant was signed.

After his sentence Keene began to reflect on his condition. He was received into the Methodist Episcopal Church, and wrote verses devoid of literary merit, but showing that he realized his approaching end.

At half-past ten this morning he was hanged in the jail enclosure. He met his fate calmly, and was pronounced dead within thirty minutes. About one hundred persons witnessed the execution. To-morrow Keene would have been nineteen years of age.

Valentine, the murdered man, was a native of Charlton, Saratoga, N. Y., and has one brother and two sisters now living. He left home and went to California nineteen years ago, and was never heard of by his relatives until an account of his murder was seen in the New York Sun. Mr. L. L. Gillespie and wife, of West Troy, N. Y., the latter a sister of the murdered man, arrived here on Monday, and had an interview with Keene.

HUNG BY MISTAKE.

[San Francisco Chronicle.]

A correspondent of the Chronicle writing from Slack Canon, Feb, 12, relates the following singular story: "In passing through Slack Canon on Sunday, the 8th instant I called at J. C. Flores' saloon. Deputy Sheriff G. W. Cheek had a Mexican under arrest who was suspected of being one of the Vasquez gang. The deputy was holding him over until Monday, intending to take him before Judge Alesworth for trial. One Thomas H. Hunt, a lawyer of considerable ability, was there, waiting to prosecute the Mexican Hunt, having copiously quaffed the flowing-bowl, was asleep in the saloon when a body of armed men, painted and attired as Indians, broke in, and, mistaking the lawyer for his prisoner, put chains on him, and, passing a rope over one of the beams, put a noose around his neck and drew him up. But for the great bravery and presence of mind displayed by the Deputy Sheriff, who at the peril of his own life rushed in and cut the rope, the lawyer would have been successfully hanged. During the excitement the Mexican got away, and has not been heard from since. They have a regularly organized vigilance committee in that neighborhood, so I am told."

THE ART OF THE CLAQUE.

In the Parisian theatres there is usually a body of persons hired to vociferously applaud certain actors. They are called claques, and sit in the pit, but are indistinguishable from the rest of the spectators. On one occasion Mlle. Rachael complained that the claque had failed to do his duty. She was representing a new character. The first night the applause was all that could be expected; but the next night it fell far short of the proper amount of enthusiasm. In answer to her complaint she was informed that the head of the claque was ill at the moment; and that he had been obliged to get his place temporarily taken by a confrere from a theatre on the boulevards. This latter personage having heard the complaint wrote to the great actress the following justificatory epistle "Madamoiselle, I cannot remain under the obloquy of a reproach from such lips as yours!. The following is an authentic statement of what really occured: At the first representation I led the attack in person no less than thirty-three times. We had three acclamations, four hilarities, two thrilling movements, four renewals of applause two indefinite explosions. In fact, to such an extent did we carry our applause that the occupants of the stall were scandalized; and cried out 'A la Porte;' My men were positively overcome with fatigue, and intimated to me that they could not again go through such an evening. Seeing such to be the case, I applied for the manuscript, and after having profoundly studied the piece, I was obliged to make up my mind for the second representation to make certain curtailments in the service of my men. I however applied them only to MM—— and if the ad interim office which I hold affords me the opportunity, I will make them ample amends. In such a situation as that which I have depicted, I have only to request you to believe firmly in my profound admiration and respectful zeal; and I venture to entreat you to have some consideration for the difficulties which environ me.—I am, Mademoiselle," &c.,

A BRIDEGROOM'S DESPERATION.

A young man who had agreed to marry at Mattoon, Indiana, on the last day of the year, narrowly escaped disappointing the bride. How it happened, and how he triumphed over seeming desperate fate, is thus told by the Terre Haute Express: "Mounting the early train he reached Paris, but there, in an evil moment, he left the train to go around the corner and get a cigar. He stayed too long and the train went off. What was he to do now? The ceremony was to take place precisely at two o'clock, and if he did not get there in time there would be a fearful row. So in default of a better plan, he started off walking, thinking to himself how he would manage to get there on time. While engaged in these reflections, a hand car came along, propelled by three stout section hands. Hailing the trio, he was allowed to get aboard and take a hand at the motive power of the open coach. He worked himself into a sweat, and finally, when about three miles from Mattoon, the men took their car off the track and went to work, refusing, either for love or money, to go further. Out of this dilemma the youth found his way by engaging a mule of an old farmer who lived near. There was no saddle in the stable which he would allow to go with the beast, and therefore the young man was obliged to go in bareback. When he arrived at the house the clock had struck three, and the entire party was in consternation as he rode up to the door with both legs wrapped around that mule's body, slashing him with a club at every jump, and followed in his career by half the boys in town."

A SKATING SCENE IN ST. PETERSBURG.

PRINCES AND PRINCESSES ON THE ICE.

On the evening of February 11th the English Skating Club gave a fete at St. Petersburg on the Neva. The grounds, if one may apply such a word to several acres of enclosed ice, are nearly opposite the English Church, and the club had converted the usually unadorned level of their winter freehold into an Elysian field of ice temples, magnesium lights, colored lamps, and fires, pavillions, and buffets. All round the enclosed space, writes the correspondent of the London Times, were hung chains of lamps, red and blue and green, festooned in pretty patterns. At one side was the royal pavillion, with a small supper-room behind, built on the ice. Opposite to this were two kiosks for military bands, while at either end of the skating field were cloak and refreshment rooms for the general company. In the centre of the enclosure rose a castle of frozen water, a trophy of ice masonry, converted into a chapelle ardente by a blaze of fires and lanterns burning at its windows and battlements. Small citadels were also built at the corners of the enclosed space, their mimic architecture flushed with Bengal lights burning within; but the most beautiful decoration of all was the soft sunshine streaming from electric or magnesium lamps fixed at intervals round the enclosure.

The Prince and Princess of Wales, the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh, Prince Arthur, the Crown Prince of Denmark, the Czarevitch, Czarevna, and the Grand Dukes Vladimir and Alexis were present, and each and all entered heartily into the skating, seeming thoroughly to enjoy themselves. It was, indeed, a welcome contrast and relief amid the never-ending succession of balls and dinners, which offer nothing half so joyous as gliding to and fro over smooth ice, to the sound of music, in the flashing light of magnesium lanterns, and by the rainbows of ten thousand colored lamps. Then, also, one had the pleasure of seeing princes and princesses in the flesh as it were, not sitting at high tables or walking in marshalled processions, transfigured with stars and ribands and jewels and long trains, but taking their pleasure with the rest, as ordinary mortals, enjoying no special exemption even from collisions and tumbles. The Grand Dukes are good go-a-head skaters, very Jehus in their furious driving of ladies' chairs, and the Prince of Wales and the Duke of Edinburgh, the Crown Prince of Denmark and Prince Arthur, can hold their own with the best. The Princess of Wales and Czarevna kept their skates on for a very long time, and it was pretty to watch the sisters gliding along hand in hand, or in a chair with three or four gentlemen. Sometimes a ring would form round the great American skater, Mr. Jackson Haines, watching him execute his marvellously dexterous and graceful gyrations and gymnastics, utterly astonishing to the ordinary skater. All the while the music played, and it was near one o'clock before a crowd of skaters gathered near the pavilion gave a farewell cheer to the royal and imperial skaters.

A POLITICIAN BASELY DECEIVED.

A Rochester paper reports that a candidate for a local office called the other day at a saloon kept by a woman in that city to obtain, if possible, the influence of her husband in his behalf. Unfortunately for the aspirant, however, the husband had been dead for six months; but, having an eye to business the woman took good care not to inform him of the fact, but simply remarked that her husband was not in. The candidate stopped round there some time, "setting them up for the boys," until his patience became exhausted. Before leaving, however, he left a note with the widow to give her husband as soon as she saw him. This the lady promised faithfully to do, but at the same time remarked to a bystander that she was not ambitious to see her husband for some time to come.

AWAKE.

Calm as that moonbeam on the wall,
Sleep broods on baby's eyes;
Arms, hushed and still, but pulsing quick,
Enfold him as he lies;
My brain is full of thronging thoughts,
Strange passions thrill my breast,
My heart aches with a load of love
That will not let me rest.

The dim years stand about my bed,
They neither smile nor weep
Like softest kisses, on my face;
The little fingers creep.
I heard slow footfalls in the night,
Of fates upon the track—
O love, I cannot let you go!
I cannot keep you back!

Lord, let him shelter in my arms,
Or take us both to thine;
Or, if a troublous life must come
Make all the trouble mine.
Or let Thy sharp swords pierce my heart,
To blunt them for the child—
What care I, Lord, for stain and shame
So he keep undefiled!

Nay, Lord, I know not what to ask,
I know not how to pray:
Hear Thou the crying mother-soul
And not the words I say.
Do Thou what seemeth good to Thee,
So he be spared from sin:
And oh! if love can aught avail,
Let mine be counted in.

A TOUCHING CASE.

SINGULAR DEATH OF A HUSBAND AND WIFE.

[Indianapolis Sentinel.]

During the last week the Journal had announced the death at the Hotel Bates of T. L. Salisbury and Eliza E. Salisbury, his wife, the former having died on Monday, the 16th, and the latter on Saturday evening, the 21st. Some of the circumstances attending these two most amiable and excellent persons were not only very touching, but rather extraordinary. They formerly resided in St. Louis, and while there were called upon to mourn the loss of two fine children, their sole family, who were lost together while skating near St. Louis. They were a young lady, aged eighteen, and a lad of fifteen. They were drowned on the 21st of February, 1864, precisely ten years before the day of Mrs. Saulsbury's death.

This double affliction almost broke their hearts, and henceforth they lived for each other alone, concealing their great grief as those only can understand who have been similarly bereaved. Naturally congenial and devoted to each other, their lives grew more closely together by reason of the hard providence which at one dispensation had removed both their darlings from their sight without a word of warning. Two weeks ago, when Mr. Saulsbury was taken ill, his wife watched at his bedside with sleepless affection. Day and night she ministered to his wants till it was feared that her own frame, never very strong, would wholly give way. About twenty-four hours before his death, finding him able to converse a little, she asked him if he knew her. He said yes, and smiling called her by name. To her inquiry, if he was willing to die, he said yes. She said, "Thomas, you want to go and see the children, do you not?" He answered yes. Then she said, "Thomas, I will follow you soon; do you wait for me; I will come very soon." From that moment she evinced no more anxiety about her husband. She seemed to regard his death as certain, and her own as soon to follow. Yielding to the advice of friends she retired and slept till just before her husband's death, when she rose and bade him good-by. Immediately after his death she took to her bed and began to sink rapidly. No physical derangement was apparent, but it was a clear case of broken heart or insurportable sorrow. The doctor did what he could, but it was a case that wholly baffled his art. Her malady was a kind that no human remedy could reach. The gentle lady was entirely resigned to her situation, and seemed to contemplate her death with entire composure. During the week she steadily sank until it was apparent that her end was near. On Saturday evening, a short time before her death, her friends were startled to see her face illuminated by a bright smile. It beamed with a light that never shone on sea or land, and told of unspeakable joy. Her eyes gazed into distance, and her hands moved as if to welcome some one. A solemn stillness fell upon the bystanders, and the thought struck all that she was greeting her children. From that moment the lady never spoke or moved but sank away and passed from mortal life with the same eloquent smile upon her face. She kept her engagement with the husband and followed him soon after to complete the family circle in the land of the hereafter.

OUR EATING AND DRINKING.

"It is certain that over-feeding as well as over-drinking is a great evil and produces its yearly hecatombs of victims, who are looked upon as innocent sufferers, while their colleagues, the over-drinkers, are severely dealt with in respectable society." Thus writes a recent medical authority. He goes on to say that the tendency to fatty degeneration of muscular and other tissue is much on the increase. The disease quietly gains ground, though the victim seems the picture of health to the uninitiated. It is one of the causes of the increase of sudden deaths. Rich, living and fatty meats, with little exercise, do their work unsuspected, and produce as much disease as any of the recognized causes of typhoid and other maladies.

These considerations are certainly worth heeding, when one sits down to dinner. But our stern medical monitor attends us to market also. All men should learn that a good-eater should also be a good worker if he intends to remain healthy, and that the rule applies to oxen as well as men. It may be seriously asked whether the consumpion of the meat of overted animals is not also an evil? The answer must be yes. Such food must tell upon the constitution of those living upon it. It lays the foundation of many evils in man's frame, probably producing many of those gastric disturbances which affect many abstemious and regular livers, who "wonder why such mutton and such beef could have disagreed with them."

Who shall decide when doctors disagree? Sound practitioners tell us that fat and tender meats are most nutritious, as they are most palatable. Of course, if one "overfeeds" he suffers in consequence, though his overpacking of the stomach be done with potatoes and salt. Moderation is the safe guide—not, however, to the ascetic regulation of rising from the table hungry. Whoever does that without necessity, thinks more of his meat than even the over-feeder. The man may be presumed to be in best condition, who goes to dinner when the hour comes, without having longed impatiently for the dinner bell; and who goes from dinner without any special recollection half an hour afterwards what he has eaten, or whether he has eaten at all or not. Whenever the matter of food becomes one of thought and concern, whether that thought be the longing of the epicure or the fussiness of the dietarian, eating and drinking have assumed an undue importance. Whether mentgormandize, looking chiefly for quantity, or pick here a little and there a little, piling up an over-sufficiency of delicate mouthfuls, or eat by ounce measure and under protest, in either case the mere act of feeding takes too much thought. Common sense is the best guide, and common caution should prescribe what one should eat, and how much, and that, too, without making every meal the subject of a hygienic thesis. The great degree to which eating and drinking form the subject of conversation, and of the exchanges of opinions in civilized circles, is both amazing and ridiculous.

Two things may be taken for granted, that most people who can command the things they like are overfed, and few people, male or female, of their own free will, take exercise sufficient for their comfort. Excess in eating prompts or demands excess in drinking Even water may be overindulged in, and as to tea and coffee, they are with very many people too freely poured down, to the detriment of digestion. The main thing to be remembered is that disease originates as much from over-feeding as overdrinking, and that the close atmosphere of a house is not the place to recuperate the overfed.

DISRAELI.

Personal descriptions and reminiscences of the New Prime Minister of England are now in order. He is a tall and rather broad-shouldered man—though not of stout build—with a slight stoop of a very sphinx-like head, which is surrounded by dark and elf-like locks; a sallow complexion and dreamy expression; a long and shaven upper lip, closely shaven whiskers and an imperial. His walk is more like that of a dancing-master than of a genuine John Bull, his toes doing much more work than his heels. A hearty, joyous laugh from him would seem impossible; but there is frequently a sardonic smile upon the face of this master of irony. Although in his 69th year, Disraeli shows no signs of senility, and could wear out many a much younger man in hours of oratorical effort, or in watching the interests of the party he presides over. Very different was he at the age of 20, when his novel of "Vivian Grey" made him the fashionable lion of the hour. His ringlets of silken black hair, his flashing eyes, his effeminate and lisping voice, his dress-coat of black velvet lined with white satin; his white kid gloves, with his wrists surrounded by a long, hanging fringe of black silk, and his ivory cane, of which the handle, inlaid with gold, was relieved by more black silk in the shape of a tassel. Every one laughed at him for being affected; but the women declared that his was an affectation of the best style, and they felt his personal vanity was a flattering homage to their most notorious weakness. Such was the perfumed boy exquisite who forced his way into the saloons of Peeresses. Men held him in light esteem, but observant women, who, as a rule, are more discerning judges of young men than themselves, prophesied that he would live to be a great man.

VARIETIES.

A DUCK killed a rooster in a fight for $50 in Chester, Pa.

IN the British treasury the "old style" in dates still prevails.

THERE'S nothing in the world which keeps Lent so well as an umbrella.

THE late James H. Lucas, of St. Louis, left an estate valued at $7,000,000.

EVERY twelfth year is regarded by the Hindoos as unlucky for marrying, and this is the tabooed year.

IT is said that some of the street car companies in Chicago take as much as $4 a day in bogus five cent pieces.

IT is Mrs. Ames and not Mr. Ames that objects to admitting negroes to the Governor's mansion of Mississippi.

IN Albany the lady temperance advocates propose to begin at the fountain head, and hold their first meetings in the breweries.

IN Kansas hotels, if you call for a plate of Indian cakes, the waiter puts his hand to the side of his mouth, and sings out: "Modocs for one."

THE Kentucky Baptist minister who tried to whip his daughter into a marriage that was distasteful to her has been expelled from the church.

SIMKINS playfully remarked to his wife that he had four fools: Beautifool, dutifool, youthfool, and delightfool. "Poor me," said she, "I have but one."

ONE of the jurymen in the Tichborne case lost $10,000 by a dishonest cashier while he was engaged upon the case.

OXIDIZED silver buttons will not be fashionable this season, but large dark colored pearl and tortoise shell buttons will be worn.

GEORGIA legislators contemplate establishing an inebriate asylum, and a local newspaper suggests that they are preparing a comfortable retreat for themselves.

JOAQUIN MILLER wants to know how much Americans spend every year to see the tomb of Shakspeare. About 87,000 times as much as they will ever spend to see the sepulchre of Joaquin.

THE St. John Telegraph thinks that it would be an excellent thing for Maine to join the Dominion. Then a tariff could be put on ice, and the Canada and Maine folks would get rich.

IT is proposed to prevent the nuisance to railroad travelers arising from the smoke and fine ashes from the locomotive by attaching a pipe to the smoke stack to carry the smoke to the end of the train.

A $50,000 diamond was displayed at Delmonico's, New York, last Tuesday. It came from the South Africa diamond-fields, and was owned by a gentleman from Philadelphia. It weighed eighty carats.

THE late David Strauss left among his papers a direction that his grave should be closed to the tune of "O Isis and Osiris," from Mozart's "Magic Flute," sung to words which he had written. The paper was not discovered, however, until Strauss had been buried.

GENERAL BANKS predicted twenty years ago that fortunes of $20,000,000 to $50,000,000 would not be uncommon at this period, and he now ventures the assertion that fortunes of three to five hundred millions will be possible (though not common) in the future.

THE wedding cake at the recent St. Petersburg International Union was seven feet high, and the ingredients were so proportioned that, after the shrinkage incident to baking, its weight exactly equaled the avoirdupois of the bride and groom combined.

A FEW days ago a very handsome lady entered a dry goods house and inquired for a "bean." The polite clerk threw himself back, and remarked that he was at her service. "Yes, but I want a buff, not a green one," was the reply. The young man went on measuring goods immediately.

MR. ROSS, born and reared in this county, never walked a step in his life. This is his second wife. At his former marriage he was supported at the side of his bride in a huge basket; but on the latter occasion, basket weddings not being fashionable, he was held up on the side of his bed.—[Florence (Ala) Journal.

UNCLE JOHN HARPER, the Kentucky horse breeder, and owner of Longfellow, is up and about again, and has in training a promising young horse, to which he has transferred something of the pathetic devotion and pride which he once bestowed upon Longfellow.

THE Mount Sterling (Ky.) Sentinel gives this notice of a marriageable young female in Montgomery county: "A young woman in this State, at a party the other night, for $20 ate a whole roast pig, an entire stuffed turkey, all of an opossom, ten large corn dodgers, and drank a gallon of hard cider, at one sitting. Her name is Miss Mary Jane Severence, and she is a plump and pretty brunette, lively as a cricket."

THE Dallas (Texas) Herald expresses a sanguine belief that through arrangements lately made that place will soon become the greatest cattle shipping point in the United States, and that the most of the business in that line hitherto done in Kansas City, Abilene, Junction City, Denison, and other points, will hereafter be concentrated at Dallas. From thence the herds of Texas cattle can be distributed by way of the Texas Pacific Railway direct to Little Rock, Memphis, Nashville, St. Louis, Chicago, and all the Northern and Eastern cities.

A PAPER on the Book of Jonah, by the Chief Rabbi Astrue, an orthodox Jew, will appear in the next number of the Revue de Belgique. The author places the date of the book two centuries later than the time of the prophet himself, and regards it as utterly unhistorical. It is, in fact, a parable, he says, and religious belief cannot be gravely disturbed by hearing it called a fable. Nevertheless, the book teaches a high morality. Its great lesson is directed to the religious exclusiveness of the Jews, who held that there could be no true religion beyond their own nation.

AN honest deacon in a Connecticut parish—his name was not Richard Smith—was sorely troubled about the Copernican system of the universe. He believed it to be unscriptural and untrue, and he carried his doubts to his minister. The latter being in his own eyes a scientific man, and also a believer in Copernicus, said the sun was a stationary body, not revolving, as the deacon maintained, around the earth. But the latter pointed with an air of triumph to the story of Joshua when he commanded the "sun to stand still." "Very well," said the minister; "show me if you can, the passage of Scripture where it said Joshua ever commanded the sun to move again."

THIS wonderful dog story is told by the Boston Traveler: G. F. Richardson, of Lowell, owns a magnificent Newfoundland dog. Mrs. Richardson took the children and dog to the photograph saloon to have the group taken; but the dog was in a wilful mood, and would not pose, and was turned out. The next day the dog put in an appearance at the saloon and scratched at the door till he was admitted; he then proceeded directly to the spot assigned him the day before, and placed himself in the exact position desired by the artist. The photograph was taken, and when completed put into a box and given to the dog, who carried it directly to his master.

Two Detroit fools undertook to play a practical joke on a chum whom they knew to be afraid of being attacked by highwaymen. On Monday the victim left his boarding-house to escort a lady home, and the jokers, providing themselves with masks and billets, waited at an alley for his return. On his approach the two sprang forth and pursued the victim of their fun, whom they overtook and collared, demanding his money. The young man drew a revolver and shot one of his assailants in the shoulder, the ball striking the shoulderblade, and glancing upward, passed out, inflicting a very painful wound. The two turned and ran, as did also the man with the revolver after discharging a shot in the direction of the retreating pair of jokers.

IN Nevada, gambling houses are licensed institutions, and the gamblers are an influential body of men, especially about election day. The San Francisco Chronicle having made exposures of some of their swindling tricks they endeavored to interfere with its circulation in Virginia City, and actually succeeded in inducing forty-two subscribers to stop their paper. The Chronicle says, however, that this loss has since been more than compensated by the addition of over two hundred new names of respectable citizens to its list. Anti-gambling leagues are now forming in Nevada, the members of which will oppose the election to office of any man who will not pledge himself to work for the repeal of the law licensing gambling and the passage in its stead of a stringent law to suppress it.

THE Prince of Wales has a great fancy for visiting good restaurants. Some six years ago when he was in Moscow, his first question on alighting at the railway station was: "Where is the best restaurant in Moscow?" And when they told him Trestow's his first visit was made, not to the Kremlin, but to the restaurant. On the occasion of his recent stay in Moscow the Prince paid his respects at Trestow's once more immediately after his arrival, accompanied by the Crown Prince of Denmark and the Grand Duke Alexis and Vladimir. He was expected, however, this time and the saloon was adorned with rare tropical plants and an organ played the finest compositions. The Prince showed the same disposition to wander about among the restaurants when he was in St. Petersburg. On occasion of the festival of the consecration of the waters of the Neva on Jan. 6, the absence of the Prince was remarked. He had improved the opportunity to slip away to a restaurant.

Weekly Post.

JAS. P. BARR, ... WM. SCHOYER,
JOS. S. LARE, ... E. A. MYERS.

JAMES P. BARR & CO.,
Editors and Proprietors,
Post Building, No. 145 Wood Street.

TERMS: ALWAYS IN ADVANCE.

Daily Post, one year, by mail.....$8 00
do six months, do.....4 00
do three months, do.....2 00
Weekly Post, per year.....2 00
do in Clubs of five or over. 1 50

☞ Remittances must be made in Money Orders, Bank Checks, or Drafts, if possible. When neither of these can be procured, send the money in a Registered Letter. The present Registration system is virtually an Absolute Protection Against Losses by mail, and all Postmasters are obliged to register letters whenever requested to do so.

☞ Additions can be made to Clubs at any time during the year, at proportionate rates, the time, in every case, to expire with the Club; otherwise single subscription rates must be paid. Any variation from this rule breaks up the Club system altogether. We can only afford papers at Club rates by having them all expire together.

No Club of less than five will be taken at Club rates. When $1 50 is enclosed for a single subscription the paper will be sent for nine months only.

All papers promptly stopped at expiration of subscription, the date of which is on the printed label containing subscriber's name, pasted at the head of each paper.

Subscribers desiring the address of their papers changed, must always give the name of the Postoffice at which they have been directed, as well as the one to which they are to be sent.

Specimen copies of the DAILY and WEEKLY POST will be sent any to address, free of charge. Address all letters to the publishers,

JAMES P. BARR & CO.,
PITTSBURGH, PA

Pittsburgh, Saturday, March 14, 1874

THE New Jersey Legislature has voted down the proposition to stop the running of Sunday trains.

MR. DAWES admits that Mr. Beck's exhibit of the increase of expenditures from year to year are correct, while Mr. Garfield's figures in which he attempts to show a reduction are incorrect.

THE Richmond Enquirer alludes to "that sterling Democratic organ, the Philadelphia Age." It is quite evident that the editor of the Enquirer has not been reading The Age very attentively of late.

Two thousand five hundred gallons of soup are furnished free, every day in New York, thanks to young Bennett of the Herald, who gave thirty thousand dollars to establish the movement.

IT now turns out that Sanborn had the right to supersede the regular officers of the Revenue and compel them to work in his interest, collecting the taxes, 50 per cent. of which he retained himself. Is Mr. Richardson who entered into this contract with Sanborn to be continued much longer in his responsible position?

PITTSBURGH has lost millions and perhaps a large trade permanently diverted by the refusal of the skilled operators to work upon reasonable terms. Competition has been successfully maintained against us in other cities in several important branches of manufacturing on account of reduction in labor. The loss can hardly be estimated.

THE effort is making in the Legislature to instruct the Attorney General to institute proceedings against the Banks and Bankers who sent money to Harrisburg to procure legislation. The new Constitution makes clean work of the offense of bribing members of the General Assembly. They should be taught a lesson as well as the scape goats who have already been disgraced.

GEN. SHEERMAN and Secretary Robeson have been chosen to select a model for the Farragut statue. The Louisville Courier-Journal says they are persons who never would have been suspected of knowing more about the proper model for such a piece of statuary, than an emotional elephant would be supposed to know about one of Beethoven's operas.

AND now there is still further grief in store for the anti-Butlerites in Boston. It is currently reported that Postmaster Burt is to be retired from office and Senator Bailey of the Middlesex District appointed in his place. The latter is distinguished only for being the bosom friend and reliable partisan of Butler. Thus is "Boston respectability" likely to be once more scandalized by Butler and Grant.

THE Philadelphia Press has just discovered that the Centennial as an international or even a national exhibition, has died of an overdose of Cameron and the Philadelphia Ring. The moment Cameron, Stokley, Leeds and the Mysterious Pilgrims undertook to speak for it, paralysis seized upon its vitals and it died. We have hitherto advocated this enteprise, but must confess our sympathy for Philadelphia since the recent election has weakened to such an extent that we don't care whether Judge Reed takes old rye in his Schuylkill on that occasion or not.

THE special committee of the Legislature appointed to investigate the conduct of A. L. Guss, who had charge of the Cassville school for soldiers' orphans, has concluded taking testimony. Over one hundred witnesses were examined, whose testimony covers twelve hundred pages of manuscript. The committee will meet next Thursday to hear counsel, after which the report will be submitted to the Legislature. Enough and more than enough has been developed to stamp Guss as one of the most infamous wretches in the country who should receive the heaviest penalty of the law, and if there is no law for his particular case, there is a way of making one.

MILLARD FILLMORE.

The death of Hon. Millard Fillmore, which occurred at Buffalo, New York, on Sunday evening, leaves Andrew Johnson as the sole surviving ex-President of the Republic, who like Mr. Fillmore, was elevated to the Presidency by the solemn and sombre ballot of death, in July, 1850, nearly a quarter of a century before his own summons came.

The death of Millard Fillmore reminds us that nearly all the actors upon the political stage during the stirring epoch in our national politics from 1830 to 1850, have been retired from life. And with them, too, nearly all the questions that then agitated the public mind, have been consigned to the grave, the subjects of finance and taxation in their ever varying phases, and the limitations of the powers of the Government alone surviving.

Millard Fillmore was born at Summer Hill, Cayuga county, New York, in 1800, and was consequently in his seventy-fourth year when he died. When a boy, his father apprenticed him to a wool-carder. He combined the love of study and thirst for knowledge with his industry, and at an early age attracted the favorable notice of Judge Wood, an eminent lawyer, who generously offered to educate young Millard in the profession. He accepted the offer so far as receiving Judge Wood's instructions were concerned, but supported himself by teaching school.

In 1821 he removed to Buffalo, Erie county, where he continued and completed his legal studies, and in 1827, after a thorough training, was admitted to the practice. In 1829 he entered upon his political career, and was elected to represent Erie county, in the State Legislature. In 1832 he was elected to Congress by the Whig party.

Subsequently for a number of years he alternated between politics and the practice of his profession, and was regarded as an able lawyer and the recognized and trusted leader of the Whig party in Western New York. In 1847, he was elected to the highly responsible position of Comptroller of the State of New York, and, in 1848, had the honor of being nominated by the National Whig Convention for the Vice-Presidency, on the ticket with General Zachary Taylor. When the latter died in July, 1850, Mr. Fillmore was installed as President, and that, too, in a very critical period of our political history. It was at the time of the Lopez expedition against Cuba, and the period of extreme bitterness in the discussion of the slavery question between the North and the South.

Upon his accession to the Presidency he sought to strengthen and popularize his Administration by appointing Daniel Webster as his Secretary of State. In his messages to Congress, Mr. Fillmore advocated the Compromise Measures of 1850, approved by Henry Clay, including the Fugitive Slave Law. He also advocated a protective, but not a prohibitory tariff. During his Administration California was admitted as a State into the Union.

His final message contained a glowing tribute to Daniel Webster, who died in 1852. On the 4th of March, 1853, Mr. Fillmore delivered up his high office to his Democratic successor, Franklin Pierce. In 1856, he was the candidate of the American party for President, but as the contest lay mainly between Col. J. C. Fremont and James Buchanan, he received but a small minority of the votes cast. During the time of his candidacy in 1856, he was making the tour of Europe, and was received with distinction by all the sovereigns whom he visited. Fox-hunting at Rome was among his amusements.

After 1856, Mr. Fillmore retired from the political arena, crowned with the highest honors the nation could bestow, and up to the time of his death continued to reside at Buffalo, surrounded with the comforts and luxuries of life, and respected and revered by all. His partner in the law practice was the late District Judge Hall, of Buffalo, so recently deceased. Mr. Fillmore sustained an untarnished reputation throughout his long and active and useful life. He was upon the political stage before the present reign of official corruption and venality set in, and if the closing years of his life were at all clouded, it was from solicitude for his country's future.

RADICAL EXTRAVAGANCE.

The figures of the Treasury Department show that during the past six years the Administration has spent the sum of $2,227,000,000, while during the same time it has collected in taxes from the people the sum of $2,768,000,000 or $541,000,000 more than has been expended. According to the same figures, as given by Mr. Dawes, $350,000,000, of the public debt was paid during the same time. This leaves $191,000,000 not accounted for, and which has been squandered or stolen.

Mr. Beck in his speech in Congress on Saturday last demonstrates that since 1869, the expenses of the government were $30,000,000 more than they were from 1791 down to 1861, a period of seventy years, which included the cost of two wars. Mr. Beck proposed as a remedy for existing evils, that all the national banks be abolished, and a legal tender currency take the place of the present notes. He also favored a tariff for revenue only.

That the national finances are in a miserable condition, is clear to the most casual observer, but there is but little hope for an improvement with the present Congress. The Radical leaders are too deeply engrossed in trying to secure themselves a new lease of power, to devote themselves to anything like practical legislative reform.

DELAYS ARE DANGEROUS.

We have heard it intimated that the delay in the selection of an incumbent for Swoope's vacant chair, arises from the fact, that the candidate must agree to certain arrangements connected with the Evening Telegraph newspaper. It is asserted that Senator Scott has a pecuniary interest in that concern which ought to be protected and that Mr. Swoope's interest, and unadjusted account with the Government must be assumed. We give this as the current street talk for the past week, the truth of which we may be able to verify from some of the disappointed candidates, if it was at all important. Why should two U. S. Senators leave their posts in Washington to travel over the State to ascertain who should fill a small office, if there was not something more behind it, than a disinterested desire to promote the public welfare? Any of the candidates named would fill the office more acceptably, than did the deceased Swoope, without his brilliancy or audacity. Senator Scott may be excused for it is too evident he has upon his track as relentless a set of political blood hounds as ever scented game. The plot to destroy him is not altogether a secret, and from the character of the men engaged in it, we cannot give him any comfort whoever he may indicate for U. S. District Attorney. His successor has been named.

LINCOLN AN INFIDEL.

Ward H. Lamon, the reputed author of a life of Lincoln, his intimate friend and law partner for many years, answers a criticism of Henry Ward Beecher in relation to Mr. Lincoln's religious views, in a letter to that Reverend gentleman which concludes as follows, and which, we think, pretty effectually settles the matter:

He entertained the belief that the Holy Scriptures were not of divine inspiration. On this point his mind had reached a fixed and unalterable decision. He was an infidel, and rested in his conclusions. It would certainly have been pleasant to me to have closed the chapters of his biography without touching upon his religious opinions; but such an omission would have violated the fundamental principle upon which every line of the book was traced. Had it been possible to have truthfully asserted that he was a member of the Church of Christ, or that he believed in the teachings of the New Testament, the facts would have been proclaimed with a glow of earnest and unfeigned satisfaction. I come now to complain of the injustice which you have done me personally when you say that the heartiness of his arguments upon Mr. Lincoln's religion casts a certain doubt upon it, and leaves the impression that he was inspired by an anti Christian animus. Pardon, me, my dear sir, although not a professing Christian myself, I may say that few men possess a deeper veneration for the Christian religion and all that the orthodox church regards as sacred than the humble individual whom you make the subject of your somewhat severe criticism. I may not always employ the language which would best declare my meaning, but when so many very good people in pious and loyal zeal sought to make their idol (and I might say mine) a devout and rigid Christian, I deemed it unjust to him and injurious to Christianity itself to permit such an error to pass without correction and refutation. * *

WARD H. LAMON.

THE NEW HAMPSHIRE ELECTION.

The result of the election in New Hampshire shows that the great political reaction which set in last fall has not exhausted itself by the inaction of the winter months. The Administration has been signally rebuked in the Granite State, despite the exertions that were made to secure a Radical Administration triumph.

In 1873, the total vote of New Hampshire was 67,818, divided as follows: Weston, Democrat 32,016; Straw, Republican 34,023; Mason, Liberals, 687; giving Straw Republican a majority of 2,009 over Weston, and 228 over all. This year these figures are nearly reversed. The official vote has not been recived at this writing.

Last year the Republicans had a majority of six in the Senate and sixty in the House. This year the Legislature is nearly a tie.

The Gazette of Tuesday promised its party an easy victory, and chose for its New Hampshire motto "all's well that ends well." We wonder if it now feels like revising its motto.

THE increase in the Democratic strength in New York since 1872, is very encouraging and gratifying. Out of thirty-four counties that are given by the Albany Argus, in 1872, the Democrats only carried six; in 1873 they carried thirteen and at the late elections for Supervisors, in 1874, the Democrats carried 21. Taken by towns, the Democracy have gained two hundred and forty since 1872, seventy-four of which were gained since last year. In nineteen of the twenty-one counties carried in 1874, the Democrats were without the aid of the Liberal Republicans or any other dissatisfied element of the opposition. This decided increase of the Democratic strength shows that the Democracy will carry the State at the next general election by a large majority.

THE revelations in the Jayne conspiracy case go to show that this man and his tools have been engaged in the most nefarious transactions that could well be conceived. One case is given—that of Rufus Story & Co., in which Jayne tried to frighten the firm into paying the sum of $300,000 in settlement of a claim of $4,500 but finding that he could not succeed agreed to take $100,000. When this sum was paid under duress, $20,000 of it was pocketed by the conspirators and now accounted for. Numerous cases of this kind have been brought to light. And yet the Radical organs only have silence or endorsement for such transactions.

SECTION 30 of article III of the new Constitution says, any person who shall directly or indirectly offer, give or promise, any money, or thing of value, testimonial, privilege or personal advantage, to any executive or judicial officer or member of the General Assembly, to influence him in the performance of any of his public or official duties, shall be guilty of bribery and punished in such manner as shall be provided by law. We republish this for the edification of those who want bills passed or repealed this session.

SOAKERS, tipplers and moderate drinkers, look out! You may at any moment become the centre of an interesting group of moral suaders clothed in female raiment and intent upon your own welfare. If the individual drinker is converted into a temperance advocate, the saloon keepers need not apprehend any raids, their occupation will be gone. The plan is feasible and practicable and if fifty drunkards are made sober men, more will have been accomplished than if fifty saloons were closed.

BUTLER came forward on Tuesday in defense of Sanborn, as everybody expected that he would. That Gen. Butler should do so, is perfectly natural. He is himself mixed up in the Sanborn business, and has an interest in the matter, just as he has in every other questionable scheme that comes up for consideration. He is also mixed up in the Jayne affair having acted as the latter's counsel. Of course he will defend his other partner whenever his case comes up in the House.

OBITUARY.

HON. CHARLES SUMNER.

The people of the whole nation will be pained and profoundly shocked this morning by the announcement of the death of Hon. Charles Sumner, which occurred yesterday at 3 o'clock in the city of Washington where he died at his post of duty, reminding one in many particulars of the death of John Quincy Adams who died at Washington twenty-six years ago. Mr. Sumner's last illness was short—alarming symptoms only exhibiting themselves some twenty-four hours before his demise.

Charles Sumner was born in Boston in 1811, and was but sixty-three years of age at the time of his death, considerably short of the allotted span of man. His parents were in but moderate circumstances and the acquirement of an education depended largely upon his own exertions. After a course of studies in the lower schools and academies, he entered Harvard University, from which he graduated with the highest honors in 1830. He then entered upon the study of the law and was admitted to the bar in 1834, at which time he also entered upon his political career, being elected to the Senate in 1851 as successor of Daniel Webster.

He first distinguished himself in the Senate in a speech in opposition to the Fugitive Slave Law, and enunciated the political doctrines to which he clung with undeviating pertinacity during his subsequent life.

In 1856, during a heated discussion of the slavery question, Mr. Preston S. Brooks, a member of the House from South Carolina, entered the Senate, and resented some personal allusions to his uncle Senator Butler of the same State, by attacking Mr. Sumner with a heavy cane, inflicting serious injuries upon his head, which prevented his attendance upon the Senate for some three or four years and from which he never fully recovered. Brooks was justly execrated throughout nearly the whole country for his brutal and cowardly assault, and is no longer remembered or spoken of except in connection with it.

During the early stages of the Civil War, Mr. Sumner was opposed to any compromise, and was in favor of emancipation from the first. Since its close he has been the consistent advocate of a sweeping Civil Rights Bill, and a complete obliteration of the memories had heart burnings engendered by the war. For the latter reason, the Massachusetts Legislature some years ago passed a most unbecoming resolution of censure, which was repealed but recently after persistent efforts. The official recission was brought to him but a few days before his death.

For nearly fourteen years, Mr. Sumner was Chairman of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, a position which he filled with the most signal ability. But failing to agree with the President, and notably differing on the question of annexing the island of San Domingo, he provoked the ire of the President, and was deposed from his high position to give place to Simon Cameron. This action of the leaders of the Administration and the outrageous and unjustifiable action of the Massachusetts Legislature preyed upon his mind and unquestionably shortened his life.

In 1860 Mr. Sumner's friends pressed him before the Chicago Committee for the Presidency, as they also did in 1868. Although a man of strong partisan bias, his honesty and integrity was never questioned by his most bitter enemies. As a statesman he was far above the average, and his death is a loss to the country that cannot be easily repaired.

A HEBREW institution has been organized in New York to provide dowries for orphan brides and which is thus alluded to by the N. Y. Mercury:

This is one of the shrewd movements in life which Christians might copy from the Jewish example, with very great benefit to the community. Thousands of young women go unwedded because rich men do not want wives who are penniless, and thousands of poor men are quite unable to support a wife and family for want of a little cash capital to enable them to lay the foundation of a substantial business—a business that will warrant them in venturing upon matrimonial experiences. It is the interest of no community that wishes to obey the divine command of increase and multiply," to cultivate single-blessedness in its midst; the friends of humanity generally therefore would do well to take a hint.

THE St. Louis Globe says: "The Centennial Commission employs Mr. H. F. Hart as a 'general editor influencer' at $300 a month. If we are to judge from the tone of our exchanges, he does not influence editors in general to anything like that amount."

THE Hon. Fernando Wood, of New York, a member of the Committee of Ways and Means made on Saturday in the House of Representatives an intelligent and luminous exposition of the present state of the Treasury and of the policy of the Grant Administration. He said the Treasury is on the verge of bankruptcy; that it ought not to borrow any more money; that new taxes could not be imposed, and that retrenchment is the only resource. He contrasted the number of persons employed in the civil service in 1863 and 1873 and demonstrated that in ten years the number has been increased from 47,376 to 86,650. He also contrasted the expenditures of the government, showing a large increase in various departments, gave a history of the moiety spy system and the Sanborn contracts, referred to the Indian policy of the administration, which he condemned and finally summed up the case against the Republican party as follows:

First—Through the Government of its creation it has maintained a large standing army at great expense during a time of peace.

Second—It has issued and continued a depreciated, irredeemable paper currency called legal tenders, without taking one step toward redemption.

Third—It has usurped, by force, the State authority in several States, producing anarchy and despotism, and repudiation of their moneyed obligations.

Fourth—It has increased the civil list from 44,500 persons in 1860 to 86,660 persons in 1873.

Fifth—It has instituted a system of espionage and oppression in the execution of the revenue laws which has resulted in enriching Custom House and other officials without aiding the public treasury.

Sixth—It has created and maintained direct taxation which, until its advent to power, has been unknown in this country since the close of the American Revolution.

Seventh—It has stealthily absorbed the whole Governmental power of the country at the Federal capital until all the State interests are made subservient and dependent upon its will.

Eighth—It has driven from circulation gold and silver, the only constitutional medium, and notwithstanding its large receipts in coin from customs duties and mines, does nothing toward its restoration.

Ninth—In disregard of the policy adopted by other leading nations, it has permitted the export to foreign countries of about $1,000,000,000 of the precious metals, instead of retaining it here for its necessities and the restoration of a sound currency.

Tenth—It has increased the salaries of all officials, including that of the President, which it still maintains, though industries are oppressed and poverty goes starving through our streets.

Eleventh—It has maintained a protective tariff in the interest of a class to the detriment of the whole people.

Twelfth—It has, since 1869, anticipated the public debt not due for twenty years, and paid $40,000,000 for the privilege of doing so, although the immediate obligations of the Government were dishonored, and the Treasury is now exhausted.

Thirteenth—It has inaugurated a fatal policy in its treatment of the Indians—part peace and part war—by dealing out moral suasion to the most warlike, and certain death to the most peaceful, thus adding to the difficulties and expenses of the proper settlement of this serious question.

Fourteenth—To divert public attention from the extent of the profligacy and extravagance of its horde of officials, it pretends the establishment of a rule of civil service reform, which it applies altogether to a few clerks in Washington, where there are no votes to be had, but ignores elsewhere, where party service as a reward for office is required.

Fifteenth—It has diffused erroneous ideas of the nature of our Government to the youthful and uninformed, and taught by example a general looseness of public and private morality, which tends to subvert the permanency of our institutions, and loosens the foundation stones of social order and public well being.

A PROMINENT lawyer of New York, in illustrating the intimidation practiced by Jayne, upon his victims, instanced the case of one of his clients, an importer of high standing, who had fallen into a technical error unwittingly. Jayne offered to settle the case for $30,000, and so alarmed the merchant by threats of imprisonment and disgrace that he was almost ready to pay it, although the loss to Government by his error had been very trifling. His counsel, however, urged him to fight it out; and by his pluck, stiffened by his persuasions, Jayne was repeatedly refused, although he lowered his demand to $20,000, then to $15,000, then to $10,000, then to $7,500, and finally to $6,000. The worry of Jayne's threats and the dread of publicity were finally too much for the merchant, and one day he rushed into the office of his counsel, and throwing down his check for $6,000, bade him take that and close up the matter or never more be counsel of his. Said he, "I cannot sleep at night for thinking of this thing. This eternal worry is too much for me. I'm a member of Mr. Beecher's church and wouldn't have Jayne spread his side of the story for the world. I can't bear the thought of suspicion." This man, as the lawyer unhesitatingly affirmed, was altogether innocent of the whole matter, but was so worked by Mr. Jayne's arts that he was ready to pay any of the sums he demanded to get relief.

MRS. ADMIRAL DALGREEN says that the "women's unlucky war" is intemperate, fanatical, and subversive of law and order. Listen to what she further says: Of such is the Commune. And what is the Commune? Why, simply organized subversion of law to meet outside interpretation of right. If a mob of women may be allowed to attack and invade the private rights of one class of men, and whole communities are guilty of the moral cowardice of failing to vindicate their common rights, then what next? Who can forsee the direction which the advancing tide of fanaticism may take? The history of religious excitements furnishes the most extraordinary vagaries of the human mind, which have led to the most fatal action in the name of truth. If bands of wronged women are to be allowed to destroy the rights of citizens without let or hindrance, and in their blind zeal sweep away our common protection, we again ask, What next?

SOME of the workmen in Colt's armory, at Hartford, have successfully carried on a co-operative store, similiar to those which have sprung up in such great numbers in Europe, and Germany, since the establishment of the "Schultze Delitzsche." They started in 1868 in the grocery business with a capital of $2,800. The first six months the store barely paid expenses, but at the end of the year a dividend of twenty per cent. was declared. During the second year the stock was increased to $5,000, and during the five years ending with 1873 thirteen per cent. dividends were declared. The present policy of the society is to declare no dividends, but to use profits in extending the business and reducing the prices of provisions.

BRILLIANT ORATION.

SPEECH OF HON. GEO. H. PENDLETON AT THE OPENING OF THE NEW LIBRARY BUILDING AT CINCINNATI.

At the recent opening of the new Public Library Building at Cincinnati, Hon. Geo. H. Pendleton, delivered a characteristic and eloquent address. We regret that we have not the space to publish it entire. After referring to the rise and progress of the Public Library Association, and the excellent work that it had performed, Mr. Pendleton said:

The statistics of this Library confirm the striking remark of an acute observer: "That as a rule people read books of a higher intellectual and moral standard than their own, and hence are benefited by reading." They also show that every class of readers in some proportion take every class of books; that every circle of people within its reach feels the influence, in some proportion, of every class of subjects and of authors, from the most frivolous novels to the most erudite treatise; from the gayest trifling to the most abstruse theology; from Mother Goose to Milton: If these rules be true, who shall estimate benefits of this Library? Consider its growth: Founded in 1855, it passed a sickly and neglected youth until 1867, when it had but 12,000 volumes and 2,000 readers. Stimulated into a new life in six years it has now 60,000 volumes and 22,000 borrowers, who take to their homes 350,000 volumes in a year: and more than one thousand every day seek these reading rooms, and besides papers and periodicals consulted last year, more than 50,000 volumes. Of these 22,000 people many hundreds are under twelve years of age, many thousands are under nineteen, and of the thousand visitors daily more than one-half are under twenty-five.

What comments shall I make on these facts? They are at once the test and the proof of a popular craving for aesthetical culture, and that this Library does its part to satisfy it. Smoke and dust do, indeed begrime our city. The clouds which are belched from the chimneys of foundries and factories are the symbols of our industry and wealth; but they do, indeed, thicken the atmosphere with soot, and blacken the buildings and destroy the newness of furniture and clothing, and dim the fresh tints which adorn the beauty of matrons and maidens.

But when financial distress or even panic strikes the land, who bear the strain with the composure of conscious strength more steadily than the merchants and banks of Cincinnati.

When the war shut off the markets of the South, what city recuperated more rapidly from the shock, and more energetically sought new outlets for its industry?

Where has skilled labor sought to rival with its products your unequaled Exposition? Where have taste and talent produced a nobler musical festival? Where does the appeal for charity from abroad meet a more prompt or liberal response? Where are there more efficient organizations than the Relief Union, the Bethel, the Newsboy's home?

Where are there more houses in proportion to the population, or houses more filled with all that is comfortable and tasteful, And while we may not have reached the most extravagant expenditure for luxuries, where is there a more intellectual, refined, cultivated society throughout all its gradations?

I do not say these results are to be attributed to this Library, but I do say they are the characteristics of a community highly cultivated, intellectually and morally, and who shall say how much of this culture is due to our school system, and to the Mercantile Library and the Mechanics' Library? and who shall say how largely these characteristics will be increased, when this noble institution shall have enlarged the sphere, and added to the vigor of these ennobling influences?

I make no apology for speaking thus of the virtues of this community. A just appreciation of one's own worth, whether in an individual or a community, and its moderate expression, without exaggeration and unseemly comparisons on fitting occasions, is the privilege of dignified merit.

But I have wandered far from the idea which I intended to present to you. I have presented the Library to you as a source of profit. I intended to present it to you as a source of pleasure. I intended to speak of the pleasure or reading—of the pleasure of books. I intended to depict in more glowing thoughts and more eloquent language than I could frame, out of their own pages, their uses and their pleasures. They teach us the lesson of experience.

"The past but lives in words; a thousand ages
Were blank if books had not evoked their ghosts;
And kept the pale embodied shades to warn us
From fleshless lips."

"Our life, fame pieceth longer at the end,
And books it farther backward to extend."

They soothe the vexed and dejected spirit.

"Thou, whom the world, with heartless intercourse,
Hath wearied, and thy spirit's hoarded gold
Coldly impoverished, and with husks repaid,
Turn hither. 'Tis a quiet resting place;
Silent, yet peopled well. Here mayst thou hold
Communion eloquent, and undismayed,
Even with the greatest of the ancient earth—
Sages and sires of science. These shall girt
And sublimate thy soul, until it soar
Above the elements."

They touch, with tenderest sympathy, the aching heart.

"The burning soul, the burdened mind,
In books alone compassion find.
We never speak our deepest feelings:
Our hollest hopes have no revealings,
Save in the gleams that light the face,
Or fancies that the few may trace:
And hence to books the heart must turn
When with unspoken thoughts we yearn."

They express the emotions of tenderest love, when manhood prepares for sweetheart or already wife, the safe refuge of a peaceful and elevating home.

"Come, let me make a sunny realm around thee
Of thought and beauty. Here are books and flowers
With spells to loose the fetters which have bound thee:
The ravel'd coil of this world's feverish hours."

I intended to appeal to a nearer and higher authority—yourselves.

I intended to recall the intense delight with which in earliest youth, you all read the Arabian Nights and Robinson Crusoe.

I intended to reawaken the enthusiasm with which as boys you read the sea scenes of Maryatt and the forest scenes of Cooper; and to cause to well up again out of your womanly hearts into filling eyes the tears which as maidens you shed over the Scottish Chiefs or the Children of the Abbey.

I intended to have reminded you of the intense interest with which you reveled in the gorgeous glories of heroic chivalry as painted by Scott and Bulwer, and the sobered but even more absorbing pleasure with which you followed Motley, as he told of the Netherlands and William the Silent; Prescott as he recounted the stories of Cortez in Mexico and Pizarro in Peru, and of Philip, the gloomy architect of the gloomy grid-ironed Escurial; Allison, as in his matchless style he recited the almost fairy tale of the First Napoleon.

I intended to reveal the still deeper emotion which, as taste and judgment matured, you studied those books which seek the origin of our being and the processes of our thought or still those others which find in the harmonies of the heavenly worlds and in the waters and the land, the sands and the mountains, and the rocks of our world, the footprints of the power, and glory and goodness of our great Creator.

I intended to call you to witness, still borrowing from my favorite books, that while to the ignorant man the glorious pomp of day, the sparkling mysteries of night, the majestic ocean, the fertile field, the rushing storm, the gentle breeze, the revolving seasons, are but an outward pageant or useful ministers to sensual wants, while to him all Nature is silent. The man whose mind is stored with knowledge, who sees infinite life in a drop of water, who sees in the sparkling glories of our night the dim corruscations of stars and planets, whose retinues constitute our solar system, and knows that this solar system fills in the structure of the universe the space of but one fixed star, who reads in barren hills and shapeless rocks the intelligible record of the primal convulsions of the world, the secrets of the ages before man was; the landmarks of the elemental struggles and throes of the terraqueous globe; who finds in all humanity no stranger to himself; who recognizes the harmony of law throughout this illimitable creation—that man is admitted to the divine communion wherein "day unto day uttereth speech, and night unto night showeth knowledge."

And I intended to have compelled you to agree with me that reading is the great solace and comfort and pleasure of life, and that for this beneficence alone the Library is beyond all price to our people. But I have gone too far. The golden hour has passed. Let me speak in your name and by your authority. Let me say to these men who have done so much, and deserve so well—to those who are this day to succeed them—by way of commendation, of incentive, of instruction—

"Give us
Leave to enjoy ourselves. That place that does
Contain our books, the best companions, is
To us a glorious Court, where hourly we
Converse with the old sages and philosophers—
And sometimes for variety we confer
With kings and emperors, and weigh their counsels.
Calling their victories, if unjustly got,
Unto a strict account, and in their fancy
Deface their ill fac'd statues. Can we then
Part with such constant pleasures to embrace
Uncertain vanities? No, be it your care
To augment this heap of wealth. It shall be ours
To increase in knowledge."

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS—LARGE ATTENDANCE—THE OFFICERS PROPOSE A COMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE AND THE COMMITTEE ORDERED—COL. T. A. SCOTT.

[Special to Evening Telegraph.]

PHILADELPHIA, March 10, 1874.

The twenty-seventh annual meeting of the Pennsylvania Railroad stockholders was held to-day, Some two thousand people were present, and Musical Fund Hall was crowded to its utmost capacity.

The annual report of the officers was read. At the end of the same was appended the following preamble and resolutions:

Whereas, A desire has been expressed by many shareholders that a committee should be appointed by this meeting to examine all the property of the company, and prepare a full exhibit of its value; and

Whereas, The management of the company desire, in order to meet the views of shareholders, that a committee of stockholders be appointed to investigate the condition of the company in every respect; therefore be it

Resolved, That the report of the Board of Directors as just read be printed in pamphlet form for the information of the stockholders; that a committee of seven shareholders of this Company, entirely disconnected from its management and operation, be appointed by the Chairman of this meeting and by him be requested to serve as a committee to examine and report into the condition of the Company; to make an appraisement of the value of the roads, shops, machinery, real estate, depots, bonds, stocks and all other assets of the Company; also to examine into the liabilities and obligations of the Company, including all its guarantees for other lines, with the source of revenue to meet the same; also its contracts and relations with other companies and parties of every kind, and to report the results of this examination to the shareholders in such form as said Committee may deem most advisable for the interest and information of the shareholders, either by printed report for distribution or at their option by calling a meeting of the shareholders to present their report, giving thirty days' notice of such meeting by advertising in the usual form.

Recolved, That the President, directors and officers of the company be requested to furnish such committee with all needful information and facilities to enable them to accomplish the object of their appointment.

Resolved, That the chairman of this meeting be requested to appoint a committee of seven shareholders of this company to recommend, after conferring with the President, a ticket for directors to be voted by the shareholders at the next annual election as directed by the existing resolution, adopted by the shareholders February 1, 1858.

Resolved, That in the event of any of the shareholders declining, or being unable to serve on either of the foregoing committees, His Honor, the Mayor of the city of Philadelphia, as chairman of this meeting, be authorized and requested to fill such vacancies by the appointment of other shareholders of this company, who may be in like manner entirely disconnected from its management and operations.

These resolutions were received with rounds of applause, and took the wind completely out of the sails of those who had come prepared to take issue with the company's management, and thus "bear" the stock.

Two stockholders, however, opposed the resolutions, and one offered a series of three resolutions almost similar in purport. After a great waste of words and time, the gentleman offering them withdrew the same, and the above were adopted.

There had been strong preliminary arrangements made to create an issue with the management, but the above resolutions spoiled the whole thing, and everything passed off most harmoniously.

Mayor Stokley presided during the session of the stockholders.

Colonel Scott said that he has never received one cent of salary from any of the companies now in connection with the Pennsylvania Central.

One sorehead attempted to read a newspaper paragraph several months old, reflecting on Colonel Scott as to his connection with the Texas Pacific road.

The Chair ruled this out of order.

Colonel Scott asked that the gentleman be allowed to ventilate it to his heart's content, as he would then have a chance to reply, but the Chair would not allow it.

Certain brokers had established a corps of messenger boys to carry the action of the meeting to the Stock Exchange, to "bear" the market, but had no use for the same.

PENNSYLVANIA NEWS.

PERRY county is agitated over the birth of a tiny baby of the male persuasion whose specific gravity is represented by two ounce weight.

THE twenty-fist annual conclave of the Grand Commandery of Knights Templar will be held at Bellefonte, Centre county, on Tuesday evening, twelfth day of May. The annual parade will take place on Wednesday at 4 o'clock, and the installation of grand officers on Thursday at 12 o'clock. It is expected that all Sir Knights will appear in full templar uniform.

ON Tuesday morning. Thomas D. Williams of Philadelphia, agent for a tailoring establishment in Philadelphia, was found drowned in a ditch by the roadside near Canterberry, Delaware. It is supposed that he was taken with a fit and fell in the water, which was scarcely a foot deep.

THE Williamsport Sun asks: Are people of the States a race of idiots to celebrate the Hundredth Anniversary of Liberty, where the odors of Stokely and the Ring rise higher than the thousand-foot Tower they purpose to build.

HON. ALEXANDER HOLEMAN, formerly a member of Assembly from this county and an Associate Judge, died in Tionesta, at the residence of his son-in-law, John G. Dale, on Thursday morning last, in the eighty fourth year of his age. He was born in Lycoming county and came to this county in 1800. He was, perhaps the oldest settler in this section at the time of his death. Judge Holeman was a man of rare honesty of purpose sound judgment and genial ways.—Venango Spectator.

HARRISBURG.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

Special to The Post.

HARRISBURG, March 9, 1874.

THE SENATE.

The Senate held a session to-night for reading bills the first time.

THE HOUSE.

Mr. NEWMYER read in place a bill preventing the resignation of members when charges are preferred.

Also, for the prevention of the corruption of members of the Assembly.

THE CASSVILLE SCANDAL.

The legislative committee appointed to investigate the charges into the alleged immoral and indecent conduct of Rev. A. L. Guss, Principal of the Cassville Soldiers' Orphans' School, returned from Huntingdon on Saturday night, having been in session since Thursday morning last.

The Committee, during the three days' session, examined about one hundred witnesses, fifty of whom were boys and fifty girls. The names were furnished by Guss himself, and the young people were found in the several counties adjacent to Huntingdon, and from the first to the last the testimony was of the most debasing character. The graduates, all of whom were permitted to remain in the room during the recital of the details, never flinched a particle, but at length the evidence became so disgusting that Senator Anderson, who is conducting the investigation, had them removed from the room.

TESTIMONY OF MISS HANDCUFF.

Miss Handcuff, the young woman who is such an important witness in the case, was recalled, and her examination and cross examination served only to corroborate the former statement, as to the attempt of Guss to outrage her person. An effort was made to break her down, but it proved unsuccessful. She also testified that her absence from the last meeting of the Committee at Cassville, was occasioned through the inducement of a relative, who came to the house of her guardian and sought her company to Altoona. They afterwards visited Huntingdon, and on arriving there were taken to Cassville. Here she was told that money would be given her if she would go upon the stand, when the Committee would meet again, and take back all she had said, that is, retract her testimony as to the alleged immorality of Guss. Instead of doing this, however, she maintained her integrity to the last, and as I have said, every attempt to break down her testimony proved futile.

MR. M'ELDOWNEY TESTIFIES.

Mr. McEldowney, a bricklayer who had been employed to repair a range at the Orphan School, testified that in doing this work he was assisted by Guss, who after awhile left him and went into the ironing room. The witness' curiosity was aroused at his continuous absence, and on going around to the other side of the house, and looking into the ironing room, he observed Guss in the practice of gross indecencies.

Guss here took the stand, after a vain endeavor by his counsel, to break down the testimony of Mr. McEldowney and made an effort to prove an alibi, but failed.

CORROBORATING TESTIMONY.

The corroboration of Mr. McEldowney was deemed a most important item by the Committee, and when Guss had concluded his evidence, one of his own witnesses, a grad uate named Miss Thompson, was called to the stand. This young girl had not heard any of the testimony in Guss' favor, nor in fact any of the evidence against him, and she innocently told her story as to the conduct of Guss, in the ironing room, on the occasion when Mr. McEldowney was repairing the range. She was washing her little brother in the wash room, which adjoins the ironing room (McEldowney had said he thought there were other girls near the ironing room at the time), and when she was through, she had to go to the ironing room for a towel to dry the little fellow. As she opened the door she saw Guss chasing a girl into a corner, as described by McEldowny. Miss Thompson was gruffly asked what she wanted, and on replying, got the towel and hastily departed.

GUSS CONFUSED.

Of course the swearing of the unexpected witness and the testimony she disclosed, confounded Guss, and an effort was also made to rob her of the bleaching truth contained therein, and during the examination as to her positiveness of Mr. Guss being present, she innocently replied: "Don't you remember, Mr. Guss, helping to tear down the range and how you were all covered with soot?" But Mr. Guss was not just then prepared to say that he remembered the little circumstance—it would never do—as he had already sworn he was in Philadelphia at the time.

FURTHER HORRIBLE DETAILS.

The evidence of the boys showed the licentiousness of the debased wretch, and only added page upon page to the testimony already adduced in this respect.

This testimony appalled the Committee to such an extent that after they had left the stand and everybody else gone, members of the Committee called them aside and privately interrogated them as to these charges, when each boy maintained his position unflinchingly.

THE EVIDENCE CLOSED.

The committee concluded its labors Saturday night, having examined in all, nearly four hundred witnesses, whose testimony will cover one thousand two hundred pages. The committee, while keenly realizing that the public should know the extent or enormities of the crime of this clerical scoundrel will, in all probability, prohibit the publication of the testimony, feeling that enough has already been published to stamp Guss as one of the worst wretches in human form. From beginning to end the witnesses have detailed a succession of crimes and gross indecencies, which have shocked to the utmost the sense of the committee.

ARGUMENTS OF COUNSEL.

The arguments of the counsel will be made on next Thursday week, in the Senate chamber, and the committee has limited the addresses to six hours, three on each side. Messrs. Vanderslice, of Philadelphia and Brown, of Huntingdon, will argue the case for and in behalf of the Grand Army of the Republic, and Messrs. Petriken, Woods and Lytle will represent Guss. After the arguments are made the committee will then submit its report to the Legislature.

HARRISBURG, March 10, 1874.

THE SENATE.

Petitions for and remonstrances against the repeal of the local option law were presented by Messrs. Rutan, Chalfant and Cooper.

The following bills were read in place:

Mr. McCLURE—An act to pay canvassers at the late election.

LIABILITY OF INFORMERS.

Mr. WAREAM—An act declaring the liability of informers under the license law. It makes them liable for costs and compels them to appear before the grand jury to prosecute their informations.

Mr. FITCH—Empowering clergymen and others authorized to join parties in marriage to administer oaths to the party and attending witnesses.

Mr. GRAHAM obtained the use of the Senate Chamber for to-morrow evening to hear the railroad managers on the tax on corporations.

A number of bills passed to second reading.

Several Notaries Public were confirmed.

John R. Ruth, of Erie, was confirmed as a sealer of weights and measures at Erie.

Adjourned.

THE HOUSE.

The House resumed the consideration of the public calendar.

The general appropriation bill was first in order this morning. Mr. Cross, chairman of the Appropriation Committee, was not ready for the debate on several items, and it went over, as did the appropriation to pay the officers of the Western Penitentiary.

The Dixmont and House of Refuge appropriation bills went through as reported.

THE SOUTH SIDE WATER BILL.

Mr. HAYES had the South Side water bill postponed until next Tuesday.

Mr. NEWMYER read in place the following bills:

An act providing that the resignation of a member of either branch of the Legislature shall not be conclusive unless the same shall have been previously acted upon by the house of which he is a member, and accepted by the vote of two-thirds of all elected.

PENALTY FOR ATTEMPTING TO BRIBE MEMBERS.

Also, a bill providing that any person who directly or indirectly, by offer or promises of money or position, or shall in any way attempt to corrupt Legislatures or members of councils, or city, county or borough officials, shall be punished, on conviction thereof, with a fine of not less than one thousand dollars, and undergo an imprisonment not exceeding two years, at the discretion of the Court.

Mr. CHRISTY—An act authorizing courts to appoint police justices.

FREE PASSES.

Mr. JOSEPHS—A bill to impose a fine of five dollars for issuing free passes.

Mr. NEWMYER—An act fixing the time for the commencement of the terms of the judges of the Supreme Court and other law judges.

Mr. BATES—A bill repealing the Crawford county law library act.

THE DISTRICT ATTORNEYSHIP.

Senator Scott arrived here this evening, and has been in close conference with the Allegheny delegation. He will remain here until four o'clock to-morrow, before which time he promises to settle the District Attorneyship.

APPLICATION FOR PARDON.

Strenuous exertions are being made to obtain the pardon of Lottie Lamont. A delegation are here this morning. She was convicted in the Allegheny Quarter Sessions of keeping a house of prostitution, and sentenced to the Workhouse for six months.

HARRISBURG, March 11, 1874.

THE SENATE.

The following bills were read in place:

Mr. RUTAN, an act imposing penalties on employees of railroad companies from selling commodities to such companies.

Mr. WALLACE, an act prohibiting foreign corporations from doing business in the State unless having a known place of business or acknowledged agents.

DISTILLED LIQUOR INSPECTORS.

Mr. GRAHAM, an act regulating discrepancies that exist between United States and State inspectors of distilled liquors. It requires State inspectors to use the same guage as those of the United States.

PASSAGE OF CORPORATION BILL.

The corporation bill was before the Senate this afternoon and passed up to third reading.

THE HOUSE.

The general appropriation bill was made the special order for next Friday.

The entire morning session was spent in wrangling over the advertising bill.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTES.

United States Senator Scott was on the floor of the House all morning, and received a dispatch from Mr. Cameron relative to Mr. Sumner's death, whereupon the House immediately adjourned.

The liquor men will address the committee in the hall of the House to-night.

FORTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

WASHINGTON, March 10, 1874.

THE SENATE.

Mr. CONKLING, after speaking of the life and character of the late ex-President Fillmore offered a series of resolutions which were unanimously adopted.

Mr. WRIGHT, from the committee on judiciary reported and recommended the passage of a bill declaring it to be the true intent and meaning of the Pacific railroad acts of 1864 and 1866, that for the construction of a central branch of the Union Pacific railroad lands and bonds were granted for one hundred miles next the Missouri river and no more and prohibiting the issuance of bonds or patents for lands for any extension of said road, or of the Hannibal and St. Joseph railroad in excess of one hundred miles next to the Missouri river. Placed on calendar.

Mr. MORRILL (Me.) reported favorably on the bill appropriating $10,000 to defray the expenses of the committee investigating the district of Columbia affairs and asked its present consideration.

Mr. HAMLIN moved to strike out ten thousand and insert five thousand.

Pending discussion on Hamlin's amendment the morning hour expired and the bill went over.

Mr. BOUTWELL presented the resolutions of the Massachusetts Legislature rescinding the Sumner battle flag resolution, which were read.

The Chair appointed as a committee to attend the funeral of ex-President Fillmore, Messrs. Fenton Hamlin and Bayard.

The bill to equalize the distribution of the National Bank currency was then taken up, and Logan, who was entitled to the floor, yielded to Ferry, of Michigan, who delivered a lengthy argument in favor of free banking on the national banking system.

The Senate went into executive session, and soon after adjourned.

THE HOUSE.

Mr. McKEE, from the Committee on Territories, reported a bill for the apportionment of Wyoming Territory for legislative purposes. Passed.

Mr. FORT, from the same Committee, reported a bill to prevent useless slaughter of buffalos within the Territories. After discussion the bill was passed.

THE APPROPRIATION BILL.

The House then went into a Committee of the Whole, Woodford in the chair, on the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill, and was addressed by Mr. Beck. He reasserted the correctness of the statement made by him and disputed by Garfield in regard to estimates and appropriations for the current fiscal year, and said that the appropriations were $319,000,000 to which was to be added $4,000,000 for the navy, while the estimate only amounted to $308,000,000, so that the apropriations for the year were $15,000,000 more than the estimates. He also said that the expenses of the current year were in excess of the preceding year. He asserted that the appropriation for 1871-72 were $301,000,000, including $154,000,000 for the Sinking Fund, for interest on the public debt and all other items, and that the appropriations for 1872-73 were $299,000,000, including $139,000,000 for the Sinking Fund, etc. This left $140,000,000 as appropriations for the regular service of 1872-73, including the Sinking Fund, etc., while appropriations for regular service during 1873-74, excluding the same items, were $172,000,000, or $32,000,000 more than in 1872-73. He said he had demonstrated beyond a chance of mistake that the Sinking Fund was included in all the figures given for expenditures of every year since 1870, and he said that Dawes had done wrong in taking back, at the request of Garfield what he had said in regard to the Sinking Fund. He had no doubt that Dawes was glad to be relieved by Garfield in order to shield his party, and newspapers had taken it up and shown how the gentleman from Massachusetts had been slandering his own party, while the facts were and books showed that the original statement of the gentleman from Massachusetts was true.

Mr. DAWES said that the gentleman from Kentucky did not quite do him justice. He (Dawes) had admitted on the floor of the House that the gentleman from Ohio (Garfield) was correct. He had since examined the figures and was still of the opinion that the gentleman from Ohio was correct with this exception, that the gentleman from Ohio had accidentally stated the sinking fund to be $43,000,000, while it was only $29,000,000. He therefore was glad of the correction. He did not think, however, that the gentleman from Ohio was correct in his other statement in regard to his comparison of expenditures from year to year. The gentleman from Kentucky (Beck) was correct in that respect, and while he (Dawes) should be glad to have it the other way, he insisted that the figures did not carry that gentleman out in regard to the sinking fund.

Mr. BECK denounced the Sanborn contracts, the law for which he said had been engineered by Garfield, and then passed to the question of unexpended balances and charged that officials were withholding the $72,000,000 unexpended balances and drawing upon them without authority of Congress and against law. He said that $319,000,000 had been appropriated for the current fiscal year, and that amount was in excess $30,000,000 over the preceding year, and of a still larger sum over the year before that, and that expeditures had been increasing every year from 1871 up.

Mr. BUTLER (Mass.) said that if he were convinced that the Secretary of the Treasury had allowed money to be drawn from the treasury on these unexpended balances in violation of law, he would introduce to-morrow a resolution for his impeachment. He went on, however, to explain the circumstances and to argue that the law had not been violated. Referring to Beck's intimation about the Sanborn contracts he said he did not know who had engineered that bill. The administration had been attacked in this matter by the corrupt press egged on and paid by the very men who had cheated the government out of its taxes. He went on to give the history of the law and reasons for giving out such a contract. The object was to ascertain cases of delinquent taxes due from railroads, from whisky dealers and from heirs of rich successson. Among other things the Erie railroad had been brought to book for half a million back taxes.

Mr. FOSTER asked Mr. Butler how much had been collected from the Erie railroad company.

Mr. BUTLER replied that none of it had been collected because the Erie railroad company had set the newspapers on Sanborn in order to get the law repealed, and to get up a row in Congress over it till the time for collecting these delinquent taxes had run out.

Mr. BECK—I certainly have never connected the gentleman from Massachusetts with such contracts, for, if there is anything on earth that is apparent, it is that these contracts from their inception to the present time are bouyant with corruption.

Mr. ELDRIDGE asked whether it would not have been more in consistence with Republican institutions and the Republican administration to have removed officers who failed to do their duty, and put in their stead good men who would have executed the law so as not to necessitate such proceedings.

Mr. BUTLER replied that the question was in effect whether it would not be better for every body to do his own duty. He agreed that it was, but these direct taxes had been concealed and never would have been collected but for the efforts of the contractor.

Mr. FOSTER, a member of the Committee on Ways and Means, said he had offered the resolution under which the report about the Sanborn contract had been made. He was also authorized by the Committee on Ways and Means to report a bill to repeal that law.

Mr. HAWLEY (Conn.) related the case of Geo. W. Williams & Co., of Hartford, who had, under pressure, paid back taxes under the Sanborn contract, although the collector and commissioner of Internal Revenue had decided, both before and after, that they were not liable for those taxes. The law might be just, but execution of it was infamous. It was blackmailing.

Mr. BUTLER was glad to have one case specified, and what was it? It was a case of a patent medicine dealer, who had not paid his taxes, but who, after having had time to take counsel, paid them under these contracts. It had not been charged that any penalties had been inflicted. Where was infamy in that? He (Butler) failed to see it. If the tax had been wrongfully paid, it could have been returned by the Secretary of the Treasury. But this firm had never applied for it. He supposed they had not got over their scare yet.

SIMMONS' TRANSACTIONS.

Mr. FOSTER said that the effect of the law had been that instead of these contracts assisting revenue officers in the discovery of back taxes, revenue officers had been assisting them, for which they, the contractors, had received $213,000. A large amount of taxes had been collected by two men, one of them Simmons, the then Supervisor for Massachusetts, and the other, Hawley, of New York. One of those gentlemen had been since indicted and would probably go to the penitentiary, while the other had been promoted to the Collectorship of Boston. (Laughter).

Mr. BUTLER expressed the wish that five hundred Sanborns could be let out on rascals who had been defrauding the Government, and then Congress would not be obliged to tax the poor man's tea and coffee and matches. There were still $15,000,000 of these direlict taxes uncollected and Sanborn only wanted to be let loose on them.

Mr. FOSTER made some further remarks in which he alluded to Butler as an attorney for Sanborn.

Mr. BUTLER denied that he was Sanborn's attorney. He had never been retained in a case by him, but he had hoped to be, and he would give his best services very cheap in helping to get taxes out of these railroad companies. In retort to Foster's allusion he said that at one time God came down from heaven to punish a mistatement, and that was not because a man had said what was not true, but only because he had kept back part of it.

Mr. HAWLEY (Conn.) denounced the Sanborn contractor as a disgrace to the Government.

Mr. COX—"And to the Republican party."

Mr. RANDALL—These officers had exercised their tyranny in Philadelphia in a manner that even the gentleman from Massachusetts (Butler) would hardly defend.

Mr. BUTLER—If it was bad I will not defend it.

Mr. PHELPS said that on looking over the report of the Secretary on these Sanborn contracts, he found right below an item, with which he had a personal connection, and which he had detailed to the House similar items in regard to the estates of two other distinguished men in New York—Wm. Curtis Noyes and F. Edward Penfold, and he presumed that circumstances in those cases were similar to the case that had occurred within his own experience.

HISTORY OF THE SANBORN CONTRACTS.

Mr. GARFIELD proceeded to give a history of the law under which the contracts were made. It was this: A proposition had been made to the Committe on Appropriations to add to the legislative appropriation bill a clause empowering the Secretary of the Treasury to make contracts for the collection of unpaid taxes. He had taken that clause himself to Boutwell, and asked whether he desired to have it put into a law. Boutwell had dissented from it, and expressed his disbelief in the policy of it. On reporting that fact to the committee, the clause was unanimously rejected and the bill passed the House not containing it. The bill came back from the Senate with that clause in it, and the Committee on Appropriations recommended it to be struck out, and it was struck out. Subsequently, in a conference committee the Senate conferees were strong and decided in their determination to keep that clause in finding that the Senate conferees would not yield. The House conferees had undertaken to obviate its objections by putting into the law that no contracts should be given to collect taxes under that arrangement unless a statement was first filed under oath setting forth exactly the companies, corporations or individuals who owed taxes, etc. That was the only condition on which the House conferees would agree to the clause. He knew of no act or part of an act that had been more persistently insisted on by one body and opposed by the other than that. It was therefore a gross injustice to say that he had engineered the measure or that any member of the Appropriation Committee had engineered it.

At the conclusion of Mr. Garfield's remarks the committee rose and the House adjourned.

EX-PRESIDENT FILLMORE.

Upon the opening of the Senate Mr. Fenton said: Intelligence of the death of ex President Fillmore has been received, and though it might not be time now to make suitable remarks, he thought it appropriate that the Senate should adjourn in respect to the memory of the illustrious dead. He therefore moved that the Senate adjourn.

Mr. SHERMAN inquired what precedent there was for such action and though he was willing to follow any established precedent, he did not think the example a wise one. He entertained every respect for ex-President Fillmore and his public services, and would yield to no one in doing honor to his memory.

The CHAIR said the Senate adjourned upon the death of ex-President Buchanan.

Mr. ANTHONY said Congress adjourned upon the death of General Washington and it was upon that occasion that the phrase, "First in war, first in peace and first in the hearts of his countrymen" was uttered.

Fenton's motion was agreed to and the Senate adjourned.

ACTION OF THE HOUSE.

Mr. DAWES announced the death of ex-President Fillmore and said the death of the man who had held such an exalted position in public and in private life made it the duty of the House to arrest its further proceedings and take some proper notice of such event.

Mr. COX moved the following resolutions:

The House having received with becoming sensibility and sorrow intelligence of the death of Millard Fillmore, ex-President of United States at Buffalo, New York, on the 8th inst., does hereby resolve:

First—That the members of this House, of which he was a distinguished member and leader, unite in honoring the purity of his private character, probity, ability and his patriotic motives which illustrated his public career, and the grace and dignity which marked his retirement the latter years of his life.

Second—That, as a token of honor to his many virtues, public and private, of the illustrious statesman, whose death, in the ripeness of his age has arrested the attention of the nation, the speaker of the House is requested and authorized to appoint a committee of seven members to attend the funeral of Fillmore on behalf of the House, and to communicate a copy of these resolutions to the relatives of the deceased.

Messrs. Wood, Cox and Maynard spoke of the private character and public services of Fillmore.

The resolutions were agreed to, and a committee appointed.

The committee consists of Messrs. Cox, Dawes, Maynard, Tyner, Wheeler, Wells and Dunnell.

The House then adjourned.

ADJOURNMENT OF THE SUPREME COURT.

The United States Supreme Court, after announcing several opinions, adjourned at an early hour to-day out of respect to the memory of ex-President Fillmore.

PROCLAMATION OF THE PRESIDENT.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—The following was issued this morning:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, March 9, 1874.

It is with deep regret that the President announces to the people of the United States the death of Millard Fillmore, one of his honored predecessors, who died at Buffalo, New York, last evening. The long continued public services and eminent purity of character of the deceased ex-President will be remembered beyond the days of mourning, in which the nation will be thrown by the event which is thus announced. As a mark of respect to his memory, it is ordered that the Executive Mansion and the several Departments at Washington, be draped in mourning until the close of the day on which the funeral shall take place, and that business be suspended on the day of the funeral. It is furthermore ordered that the War and Navy Departments cause suitable military and naval honors to be paid on the occasion to the memory of the eminent citizen whose life is now closed.

[Signed] U. S. GRANT, President.
HAMILTON FISH, Secretary of War.

THE FUNERAL.

BUFFALO, N. Y., March 9.—The funeral of ex-President Fillmore will take place on Thursday next. The city is draped in mourning, and the Courts, Board of Trade, &c., have adjourned.

ALBANY, March 9.—The Governor this evening sent a message to the Legislature announcing the death of ex-President Fillmore. Appropriate resolutions were adopted and a joint committee appointed to attend the funeral.

WASHINGTON, March 11.—Senator Sumner died at 2:48 p. m. He passed away quietly and without a struggle. A large number of his personal friends were in attendance.

During the last two hours of his illness his intellect seemed to be much clearer, and he was perfectly conscious to the last. This condition was doubtless the result of his recovery from the effects of morphine which had been freely administered to him this morning. His sufferings towards the last seemed to be intense, and he several times exclaimed: "I want quiet. I am tired." He recognized friends who came into the room. One of the last to whom he spoke was ex-Attorney General Hoar, of Massachusetts, to whom he said: "Take care of my Civil Rights bill."

About a quarter before three o'clock, he was attacked by a slight spasm, in which he died. Around his bed at the time were ex-Attorney General Hoar, Dr. W. P. Johnson of this city, Major Perley Poore Geo. T. Downing and James Wormley. Other friends, who had been with the dying Senator throughout the day, had left just previously, not anticipating that death would be so soon. Senator Schurz and Hon. Montgomery Blair entered the room just before he breathed his last, but Mr. Sumner was then too near dissolution to recognize them. The only relative that Mr. Sumner has is a sister, wife of a physician in San Francisco, and to her the sad news was telegraphed immediately after his death.

During the day the house was visited by a great number of members of both Houses of Congress and other prominent citizens, and hundreds of colored people, prominent among whom were Fred Douglas. The sidewalk in front of Mr. Sumner's residence was filled with anxious and saddened friends at the time of his death, and when the sorrowful announcement was made, the grief of many, especially of the colored people, found vent in heartfelt exclamations of grief and weeping.

Sergeant-at-arms French, of the Senate was sent for immediately, and that official, in connection with a committee, will have charge of the funeral arrangements, though, of course, no time has been fixed therefor. The funeral ceremonies will take place in the Senate Chamber. Sumner's age, at the time of his death was 63 years, 2 months and 5 days.

THE SENATOR'S HEALTH POOR THE PAST FEW DAYS.

Senator Sumner had been solicitous for his health for several days past, the earnest part he has taken in questions before the Senate having given him reason to pay especial regard to it, and he remarked last night to a friend, some hours before he was attacked with the serious spasm which in a few hours culminated in his death, that he wanted to talk to him about his health. He was afraid he was working too hard.

Yesterday in the Senate he had a slight attack affecting the nerves of the heart, but when he returned home he was sufficiently well to entertain two friends at dinner, at the close of which he made allusion to the condition of his heart, and between nine and ten o'clock he was taken so sick as to require the attendance of a physician, and in an hour thereafter he had a second attack of his old disease—neuralgia of the heart. Several of his nearest personal friends were sent for and remained with him during the night.

LAST HOURS OF THE DECEASED IN THE SENATE CHAMBER.

Senator Sumner, at about two o'clock yesterday afternoon, moved from his seat in the Senate chamber to one beside Senator Sargent, and inquired of him who, like himself, had taken a prominent part in opposition to the Centennial bill, whether he had received any anonymous, insulting letters on the subject, adding that he (Sumner) had received a number of such letter and packages of a very offensive character both through the mails and by express. He seemed considerably annoyed by these insults, and Sargent therefore turned the conversation to the resolutions of the Massachusetts Legislature rescinding its censure of Sumner, and he expressed himself greatly pleased with this action.

An hour or more afterwards, Sumner called Senator Ferry of Connecticut, aside to a seat on the sofa in the Senate chamber, and talked with him as he had frequently done before in regard to their respective states of ill-health, both resulting from affections of the spinal cord. He told Mr. Ferry that he had suffered so much from his heart the night previous, that he had sent for his physician to obtain some relief by an injection of morphine under the skin. He asked Ferry's opinion of such hyperdermic injections, and from time to time complained of severe pain, while they were talking. Finally, a little before four o'clock, Sumner took his hat and overcoat and went home, his last words in the Senate chamber having been uttered in this conversation with Ferry.

The apparent vigor manifested by Sumner in his recent speeches on the Centennial bill, excited considerable surprise in view of his long continued feebleness of health last year, and many of his friends expressed their apprehension that he was overdoing his strength in these efforts.

It is regarded as a remarkable and fortunate coincidence that the resolution of the Massachusetts Legislature rescinding its vote of censure upon Mr. Sumner should have been presented and read in the Senate before he left it on the last day of his presence in the Chamber as a member of that body.

THE CAUSE OF DEATH.

Dr. Brown Sequard, of New York, Senator Sumner's consulting physician, arrived here this evening. He expressed the opinion to-night that death resulted from the rupture of a blood vessel at the heart. After he had paroxysms, his body remained cold and clammy, and his pulse very feeble, breathing slowly, but with some rattling in his chest. Soon after death the body of the late Senator showed signs of discoloration, and it became evident that decomposition had set in.

THE BODY EMBALMED.

The work of embalming the body was commenced to-night, and upon the success of this process depends somewhat fixing the time for the funeral. Should embalming be successful, the body will be detained here until the arrival of a committee to be appointed by the Massachusetts Legislature.

THE LAST WORDS OF THE DECEASED.

About the last words of the deceased Senator were those expressed to Judge E. R. Hoar, "Tell Emerson I love him and revere him." This sentence was uttered about ten minutes before his death and just after it escaped his lips a paroxysm seized him in which he appeared to suffer severely, and he passed away a few minutes after. His strength seemed to increase from ten o'clock this morning to the time of his death.

Weston Powers, son of Hiram Powers, will take a cast of the face of Mr. Sumner to-morrow morning. There is scarcely a member of the Senate who did not call at the house either before or after the death of the Senator.

ADJOURNMENT OF THE SENATE.

Immediately after the reading of the journal Mr. Sherman said: One of our number lies ill and perhaps dying. I therefore move the Senate adjourn. The motion was agreed to, and the Senate adjourned.

ACTION OF THE HOUSE.

After the House had further considered the legislative appropriation bill in Committee of the Whole, and just as the committee rose, the Speaker presented a telegram just received by him, announcing that Senator Sumner had died at ten minutes before three o'clock. Mr. Dawes moved, in view of that sad intelligence, that the House adjourn, which was agreed to, and the House thereupon adjourned.

ARRANGEMENTS MAKING FOR THE FUNERAL.

The Massachusetts delegation in Congress met this evening at the residence of Sam Hooper to make arrangements for the funeral of Senator Sumner, and after consultation it was agreed that they should attend the funeral as mourners. Judge E. R. Hoar was selected to present resolutions of respect to the memory of the deceased to the House of Representatives. Messrs. Dawes, Hooper, and Pierce of the House, and Senator Boutwell were appointed a committee on the part of the delegation to act with a committee of the Senate in arrangements for the funeral. All members of the Massachusetts delegation were present at the meeting, except Senator Boutwell, who is indisposed. The feeble health of the Senator will prevent him from announcing the death of his colleague to the Senate, and that sad duty will be assigned to Senator Anthony.

At a meeting of the executive committee of the national civil rights council, Geo. T. Downing, chairman, this evening, it was resolved to recommend to the colored people of every city and town in the country to drape their houses and churches in mourning; that they offer memorial services in their churches next Sunday, and otherwise manifest their grief in every fitting manner at the loss by death of Charles Sumner, who was preeminently their friend and that respective State councils take immediate steps towards having a monument erected to his memory.

Another meeting of colored citizens was also held this evening, at which a committee of twenty-five was appointed to make all necessary arrangements to attend the funeral of the late Senator and pay a fitting tribute to his memory.

HOW THE NEWS WAS RECEIVED IN MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON, March 11.—Both branches of the Massachusetts Legislature adjourned until to-morrow on receiving the announcement of Senator Sumner's death. Flags on the State House and city buildings were displayed at half mast.

An informal conference was had by the Mayor and a number of aldermen this afternoon relative to the course to be pursued by the city. It was thought it would be meet and proper to deposit the remains in Faneuil Hall, there to lie in state at least two days. Arrangements were made to call the two branches of the city government together to-morrow and resolutions deploring the loss of the great statesman be framed. The life, character and services of Senator Sumner form the subject of editorials in all the newspapers, and a deep feeling of sadness pervades the entire community.

ADJOURNMENT OF OHIO LEGISLATURE.

COLUMBUS, March 11.—The House adjourned in respect to the memory of Hon. Charles Sumner.

ACTION OF LEADING MEN OF NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, March 11.—A large number of leading men of this city met at the Fifth avenue hotel to-night and expressed a desire that the remains of Charles Sumner receive funeral honors here on their way to New England.

ACTION OF THE COLORED PEOPE.

BOSTON, March 11.—The colored people held a mass meeting this evening to consider what action was necessary to be taken in view of the death of their great benefactor, Charles Sumner. It was voted to hold a public meeting on Friday evening next for the purpose of making arrangements for taking part in the forthcoming obsequies. At hotels and clubs, and in lobbies of theatres, the conversation turned upon the saddening intelligence of the day. Political friends and foes alike sincerely deplored the Senator's death and extolled his virtues. His death wes pronounced a national calamity even by those who had been his most bitter opponents.

THE GRANITE STATE.

THE STATE ELECTION.

CONCORD, March 10.—Election returns from fifty-two towns give Weston 8,013; McCutchins, 7,781; Blackmer, 275.

Last year the same towns gave Straw 7,688; Weston, 7,368; Blackmer and scattering, 295; being a Democratic net gain of 512. If the remaining towns come in on the same ratio of Republican loss, Weston will be elected by popular vote.

LARGE DEMOCRATIC GAINS.

Returns from one hundred and four towns give Weston 17,487; McCutchins, 16,971; Blackmer, 896. The same towns last year gave Straw 16,997; Weston, 16,616; Blackmer and scattering, 825. The Republican loss in one hundred and four towns is 968.

Returns from one hundred and thirty-one towns give an aggregate vote of 46,711. Of this Weston has 23,193; McCutchins, 22,321; Blackmer 1,297. The same towns last year gave Straw 22,169, Weston 21,301, Blackmer and scattering 1,112. The Republican loss in one hundred and thirty-one towns is 1,925.

The Republican loss in one hundred and forty-three towns is 1992.

Returns from 147 towns give McCutchins 26,345, Weston 26,685, Blackmer 1,521. The Republican net loss is 2,158. There may be no choice for the Governor by the people.

A JOLLIFICATION MEETING.

NASHUA, March 10.—The Democrats are holding a jollification meeting, claiming the Governor and House of Representatives with possibly the Senate.

THE COURTS.

MONDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Collier.

Haus Hartmeyer, indicted for larceny by bailee of a gun, John Seitz, prosecutor, was convicted, but recommended to mercy.

George W. Williamson, indicted for the larceny of some coal from a school house in Indiana township, Harvey McDonough, prosecutor, was acquitted.

The jury were out in the case of Ann Buckner, charged with larceny.

Court of Common Pleas—Judges Stowe and Sterrett.

The five cases of John O'Hanlon vs. the City Insurance Company of Pittsburgh, the Allegheny Insurance Company, the St. Paul's Fire and Marine Insurance Company, the Hibernia Insurance Company of Ohio, and the National Insurance Company are still on trial.

Three cases of J. W. Fanisher vs. P. M. Cushing, each being a scire facias on a mechanic's lien, are also on trial.

District Court—Judges Ewing and White.

A nonsuit was ordered on defendant in the case of Pierce Simmott vs. John Muilin.

Owen Fitzsimmons vs. McCullough, Smith & Co. Jury withdrawn and case settled.

Ambrose Ryan et ux. vs. Barbara Bigley, an action of ejectment is on trial.

The case of Reed & Gilchrist for use vs. David Clark, an action to recover for coal delivered is on trial.

U. S. District Court—Judge McCandless.

In this court yesterday the following business was transacted:

The report of Register Willard in the case of Bross & Clark vs. W. L. Moss, of Susquehanna county, bankrupt, allowing counsel fee to Thomas T. Wightman, was approved.

In the matter of Collins Bros., of Crawford county, bankrupts, on petition of assignee, leave was granted him to sell certain property subject to liens.

In the matter of James V. Adams, of Luzerne county, bankrupt, the report of Register Williard, allowing compensation to F. Carroll Brewster and D. C. Harrington, Esqs., solicitors for assignee, was approved.

The cases of Joseph Woodwell & Co., et al. vs the Dunbar Iron Co. of Fayette county and Bartram Ashmead administrator &c. vs. H. Swann of Clearfield county, and Edward House vs. Blackmore & Nelson of Pittsburgh, were ordered to be placed on the trial list at the April special term.

The case of Richardson & Co. vs. W. B. Mardorf, of Tioga county, was ordered for trial at the next term at Williamsport.

In the matter of W. H. Cluley, bankrupt, of this city, the hearing upon the petition of the assignee for leave to sell real estate discharged of liens was fixed for the 11th inst.

In the case of Chas. Erath, of Luzerne county, the report of the Register allowing compensation to solicitor for petitioning creditors, was approved.

The appointments of Frederick Fuller, of Scranton, as assignee of John B. Adams, bankrupt, and of John Richards as assignee of H. G. Luzorus, of Pittston, bankrupt, were approved by the court.

At the request of the assignee of Reese, Perry & Co., of Titusville, bankrupts, an order was made for the payment to assignee of money remaining in the Registry of the court.

TUESDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Annie Buckner, tried for the larceny of some clothing was acquitted.

A verdict of guilty was rendered in the case of Patrick McCarthy, charged with the larceny of some beef from James Barr.

Chas Mertz plead nolle contendere to an indictment to selling liquor on Sunday.

In the case of John, William and Samuel Black, indicted for assault and battery, a nolle pros. was allowed on payment of costs by defendant.

John W. Kelly was found guilty of entering the establishment of C. G. Hussey & Co., on Fifth avenue, with intent to commit a felony.

Robert Letters, indicted for assault and battery, David Lawler, prosecutor, was acquitted and the prosecutor ordered to pay costs.

The jury were out in the case of John McCabe, indicted for the larceny of three sheep pelts from Chas. Aull, an East End butcher.

The case of Samuel Miller, charged with stealing five dollars from the Fifth avenue dollar store, is on trial.

Court of Common Pleas—Judges Stowe and Sterrett.

In the cases of J. W. Zahniser vs P. M. Cushing, previously reported, the jury returned verdicts for plaintiff in $25 38 in each of the three cases.

The cases of James O'Hanlon vs the city, St. Pauls Hibernia and National Insurance Companies, are still on trial.

In the cases of A. L. Clark vs. C. W. Duncan, an action to recover for work and labor done. Verdict for plaintiff in the sum of $379 25 was rendered.

District Court—Judges White and Ewing.

The cases of Reed & Gilchrist vs. David Clark is still on trial.

Also, the case of Ryan et ux. vs. Bigley et al.

In the case of Henry A. Jones vs. John Carrier, a rule was granted on the Sheriff of Jefferson county to show cause why he had failed to collect $1,047 17 and costs from some property of defendants within the Sheriff's bailiwick on a judgment obtained in this Court by plaintiff.

United States District Court—Judge McCandless.

Reese Owens & Co. et al., of this city, creditors, filed a petition in bankruptcy against Owens & Shannon, of Greenock, this county, debtors. The usual order was made.

Petition of F. F. Wightman, Esq., for compensation as solicitor for L. J. Richards and W. B. Richards, of this city, bankrupts, presented and referred to Register Shafer for examination and report.

On petition presented, leave granted the assignee of John S. Rich, of Venango county, bankrupt, to sell certain property subject to existing liens.

On application of creditors, order made for the examination of A. J. Erickson, of this city, bankrupt, and his wife, before Register Harper.

In the case of the National Iron Company, of Montour county, bankrupt, agreement on motion for an injunction against the assignee, by Mr. Grier for and Mr. Dill against the same, and further hearing adjourned to the 10th proximo.

Lindsay, Murray & Co. were allowed to intervene with Adam Hare against the steamboat "Stella."

James Petrie permitted to intervene with John Bigley against the steam-tug "Oil Valley."

Joseph H. Gray allowed to intervene with Andrew Ackley against the steamer "Stella."

WEDNESDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judges Sterrett and Stowe.

Robert Ewer, found guilty of illegal liquor selling, was fined fifty dollars and costs.

The jury is out in the case of Arthur Graham, indicted for larceny and receiving stolen goods, on the oath of John Grant.

Mathew Marshall and Leonard Snyder were convicted of entering a building with intent to commit a felony, Jeremiah Smith prosecutor.

Samuel Miller was acquitted of a charge of larceny, preferred by Nathan Behrnd.

Officers Carrigan and Welsh were next placed on trial, charged by Archy Wallace with assault and battery.

Court of Common Pleas—Judges Sterrett and Stowe.

Edward Zarnecki vs William Lehman, an action for services rendered. Verdict for defendant.

THE FEMALE CRUSADERS

PLATFORM FOR PERMANENT ORGANIZATION.

LARGE MEETING YESTERDAY AFTERNOON—AUXILIARY MEETINGS PROJECTED—ADDRESS BY JOHN B. GOUGH.

Pursuant to adjournment, the ladies who propose inaugurating the prayer crusade against the saloon keepers, assembled at half past two o'clock Thursday afternoon in the Second U. P. Church, Rev. Hanna, pastor, corner of Sixth avenue and Cherry alley. The audience room and gallery, at the hour of opening the meeting, were densely thronged, and the proceedings were characterized by earnestness and enthusiasm.

The meeting was called to order by the President, Rev. Mrs. Samuel Collins.

Prayer was offered by Rev. Dr. Davidson, pastor of the East End M. E. Church.

The 130th Psalm was then sung by the audience.

The minutes of the last meeting were read by the Secretary and adopted.

The Secretary, Mrs. Hill, then presented the following platform for permanent organization, as prepared by the Executive Committee, which was adopted:

THE PLATFORM.

"This organization shall be called the Women's Christian Temperance Union of Allegheny county.

"It shall be the object of this Union to use all means in our power as Christian women to suppress the desolating curse of intemperance. This shall be done by a distribution of temperance literature among the masses; by public lectures; by continued and earnest meetings for prayer, both public and private. We do most earnestly beseech all Christian women to unite with us in this great and good cause. We will continue to work and pray until God will crown our efforts with success. Relying upon the promises of our Heavenly Father, who has said, "Ask anything in my name, I will do it; for without me ye can do nothing." We do hereby pledge ourselves to God and each other to work and pray for the rescue of His children and our fellow-beings from the curse of strang drink.

Respectfully submitted in the name of Christ and fallen humanity.

By order of the Executive Committee.

MRS. A. HILL, Secretary.

Communications were read from the Methodist Ministerial Association, the Ladies' Missionary and Church Society of the First Methodist Church, Allegheny, from Mrs. Brunot and others.

Rev. Mr. Hanna then introduced Mr. John B. Gough, who spoke as follows:

JOHN B. GOUGH'S ADDRESS.

A committee of ladies waited upon me the other day and asked me if I would attend the meeting in this church this afternoon. I have been exceeding desirous of seeing something of the working of this new movement. As I stood in the back part of this church I said to a friend I should awfully hate to be engaged in a business against which a protest like this could be made, an audience like this—without a word uttered—or a motion made—a power that must reach the hearts of the most hardened, and I will only say—for I intend to speak only a few moments—that my whole heart and sympathies are with you in this work. I have just received a paper from Worcester, Mass., where I reside, and my wife has marked the passages and put under one, "Glory to God in the highest," and under another, "This is the work of Almighty God, and let no man dare hinder it."

This may be called an excitement—perhaps it is an excitement—but we want something exciting. We want something to stir the dead, stagnant pool of indifference in regard to this horror of intemperance, and the causes which promote and perpetuate it. I believe this movement is destined to go forward. What it will accomplish directly I know not; but what it will accomplish indirectly, we can all see in the future if we have Faith. I was sorry to see an extract from a religious paper denouncing this movement on the part of women, as "dragging the religious ordinance of prayer in the dirt." I am one of those who believe in the ordinance of prayer—not according to any catechism, not according to any church ordinance, or any arrangement made by me or anybody else. When Peter was on the water he did not stop to address the Saviour calmly, but said, "Lord save me or I perish," and in the midst of our peril, if we cry to Him for help, I believe he will hear us. I must confess that I know but little about this movement. This is the first meeting of the kind that I have had an opportunity to attend. Some persons may say (and I speak personally because I want to clear myself as far as I may be able,) "Why don't you go into this matter?" I will tell you what I will do. If the associations that have engaged my services in the future will give me up, I will devote the next two months to this work with all my heart and soul! [Applause.] I believe in doing right, and those who have a claim upon my services, unless they will give it up, have a right to my services. This much I say in regard to myself and my interest in this cause.

Now, all I can say to the ladies is just a word of encouragement. If we are right, we shall succeed in the end. It will be a work of time—a work that will require patience and a great deal of courage. In this city, as you well know, the traffic in intoxicating liquors is a licensed traffic, and there the liquor sellers have the vantage ground. They can, if they will—but I do not believe they will have the heart to do it—prevent the ladies from coming into their saloons or occupying the sidewalk in front of their establishments. I believe that the result of this great movement will be to stir up the minds and hearts of the people and all the churches, so that we shall have sermons on intemperance and speeches on intemperance from one end of this city to the other, and the public sentiment shall be aroused, and the people will stand up in their might, and demand that this traffic shall cease, and shall so press their Legislature that they shall make the traffic an unlawful traffic. [Applause.]

I do believe that the indirect influence of this great movement is to be more important for the temperance cause generally than the direct influence, as we hear from all quarters, is extraordinary. There have been more grog shops closed within the past six weeks, more liquor sellers have come out of their business, and more men have signed the temperance pledge than in any six years since 1840.

A word of encouragement to these ladies. If they cannot do all they want to do, let them do all they can, and trust in God. I say to these ladies, do not let adverse criticisms move you from your work. I say to you, with all my heart, God speed your work, and when and where I can, consistently, on any occasion, I will say a word of encouragement to those who are doing the noble work you are engaged in to-day.

A number of other interesting addresses were then delivered, after which the meeting adjourned until next Monday afternoon. Previous to adjourning, it was announced that the following auxiliary meetings would be held on to-morrow afternoon, at three o'clock:

AUXILIARY MEETINGS.

Rev. Mr. Humphrey's Church, South Side.

Second Presbyterian Church, Market street, Allegheny, Rev. Mr. Moore, pastor.

Presbyterian Church, Wilkinsburg.

Presbyterian Church, Torrence Station.

M. E. Church, Temperanceville.

Butler street M. E. Church, Lawrenceville.

NOT YET ENDED.

THE WATER BOND CONSPIRACY.

A HEARING GIVEN AT LAST—IMPORTANT TESTIMONY BY MR. B. K. JAMISON—INTERESTING STATEMENTS REGARDING THE FAMOUS WATER BOND HYPOTHECATION—BOB GRIER'S BROTHERS ON THE STAND—ANOTHER AND PROBABLY THE LAST ADJOURNMENT.

Since the 6th day of December last the hearing in the conspiracy case of the Commonwealth against John Ross, Robert J. Greer, Frank Ardary, Thomas S. Blair and Robert Dickson has been dragging its slow length along, circumstances, principally the illness of counsel or a witness, having compelled a postponement from week to week until Friday. On Thursday Alderman McMasters, before whom the informations were made, declared positively that the case must be called the following day, no matter what the plea or even necessity for postponement. Two o'clock yesterday was the hour fixed for the hearing, and at the appointed time, the magisterial office was crowded with those interested in the case, so much so that it was found necessary to adjourn to the Common Pleas Court room, and thither the parties and spectators proceeded. All the defendants, except the missing cashier, were present, and were represented by Messrs. T. M. Marshall, A. M. Brown, M. W. Acheson and Dalzell. District Attorney Bayne and Marshal Swartzwelder, Esq. represented the Commonwealth.

THE CHARGES

against the defendants are contained in two informations. The first sets forth that "John Ross, Thomas S. Blair, Robert Dickson, Frank Ardary and Robert J. Grier did conspire, confederate and agree among themselves to appropriate and convert to their own use certain bonds, the property of the city of Pittsburgh, to the amount of $236,000, with intent to defraud said city out of the same."

The second is to the effect that the parties named, "and others at present unknown, did confederate, conspire and agree to, and with each other, to cheat and defraud the City of Pittsburgh, a municipal corporation, out of a large amount of property, to wit: certain bonds issued by said city for the extension of the Water Works thereof, amounting in the aggregate to the par value of $244,000.

B. K. JAMISON'S TESTIMONY.

The first witness placed on the stand was Mr. B. K. Jamison, of Philadelphia, who testified as follows:

I reside in Philadelphia; my business is banking and brokerage; I know John Ross, Thomas S. Blair, Robert Dickson, but do not know Frank Ardary; have known Blair since the 1st of last October; had no business transactions with these parties before the bond transaction; had an introduction to Mr. Blair; became acquainted with the other parties as agents of the Nation Company; was introducted to Mr. Dickson by my partner, Mr. Stewart, about the time the institution closed; I negotiated loans with bonds as collateral for this Company; they were pretty much all of the same character except about $50,000 street bonds, the others were about $240,000 water bonds of the City of Pittsburgh; in the aggregates the notes given amount to about a quarter of a million of dollars; the most of them were drawn for $25,000; the first lot of seven I think were for $8,200 each; Mr. Blair took the first notes to me; they amounted to $50,000, with $50,000 of bonds accompanying them; I did not accept them; the party I was negotiating with preferred individual notes; Mr. Blair then gave his individual notes; he at first demurred from signing them but afterwards said the Company would protect him, and signed by them; they were in the regular form of collateral notes; we have none of them in our possession now; they have all been given to the City of Pittsburgh; they were taken at 99 cents, and $6,000 worth of bonds were sent us by the Trust Company; the next lot was brought by two messengers, one of them being Mr. Ross, and I think the book-keeper the other; I do not recollect the amount of bonds they brought, the amount was some place between sixty and sixty-five thousand; the notes accompanying the bonds were signed by Robert Dickson, President; they were not endorsed by anybody; there were two notes of $25,000; the most of the

TALKING WAS DONE BY MR. ROSS;

I think the book-keeper had the notes and handed them over; the parties were both in the office; I understood Mr. Dickson was worth a million of dollars, so reported; the balance were delivered from time to time by the different messengers; the next loan was $50,000—two notes of $25,000; Robert Dickson, individually, was the maker of the notes; Mr. Stewart, my partner, brought one lot; the amount of the next loan was $25,000, and the bonds, $30,000; I do not know who brought them; the note was signed by Mr. Ardary; none of these notes were endorsed except by the party by whom they were drawn; the next lot—$25,000—was signed by Mr. Grier, as Cashier; $30,000 in bonds were pledged as security; the next lot was $27,000 with $30,000 bonds as collateral; the note was signed by Grier as Cashier; the next was $17,000 with $20,000 bonds, note signed by Grier, as Cashier; one note of $5,000 with $6,000 bonds as collateral, signed by Grier individually; the proceeds of all three notes were credited to the Trust Company; these transactions were from October 1st to about the middle of November; during this time I never met Mr. Blair but once, as I have stated; when Blair gave his notes he represented that he was coming East to negotiate money on the Pittsburgh bonds; I informed him that it was in the midst of a panic, but that the city of Pittsburgh bonds stood very high and I might be able to negotiate them; I succeeded and he seemed much pleased and telegraphed to the company the result. [Blank form of water bond shown witness.]

THE BONDS

we had were not printed in this style; those we had were all of the same style; the Thirty-third street bonds were also all alike; we had frequently sold like bonds through our office; they were usually supplied by Townsend, Wheelen & Co., who were the Pittsburgh agents; when I was here before I met Mr. Blair at the hotel and gave him an account current; afterwards went to the bank; met Mr. Dickson; Mr. Ross was not there; do not recollect seeing Mr. Armstrong or Ardary there; in fact I do not know Mr. Ardary; the account shows a balance of about $9,000 in our hands; we hold against that $4,000 bonds; there has been nothing done about the account yet; we are a creditor to that extent; I first became acquainted with Mr. Blair about the first of October, in regard to this business; never saw him before; Messrs. Newbolles were the parties with whom I negotiated Mr. Blair's note; they preferred an additional name; the bonds were $30,000 street bonds, not registered, but in blank; they are in blank so they can be registered; we usually take such bonds; bonds are delivered that way often in Philadelphia. [These notes, signed by Thomas S. Blair, handed witness.]

I RECOGNIZE THESE NOTES

as three of the seven given by Mr. Blair; I was mistaken as to the size of the notes; they were $7,200 instead of $8,200 each, but the aggregate is the same. [Street bond handed witness.] That is the same form and character of bond Mr. Blair had; I do not know whether this is one of the bonds or not; it is registered in the same name. [Two Water Extension bonds handed witness.] These are some of the identical bonds on which the loans were made; the notes were similar in character to the ones attached to these bonds; the notes were "thunder and lightning" notes; the bonds were all registered in our names except the first ones; the street bonds were delivered in blank; I was never offered, by any of these parties, or any of the messengers who carried on these transactions, any bills receivable, and I do not know of any having been offered.

Cross-examined—Mr. Blair, when he came to Philadelphia, said that he came on representing the Nation Trust Company, at their solicitation; that they had

A SURPLUS OF BONDS,

and wanted to borrow money; I told him it was in a panic and it would be a difficult matter; he did not state that he had any interest in the bank; he left the bonds there himself; it was customary for those who could to raise money on collaterals; we were applied to every hour in the day; the

"THUNDER AND LIGHTNING" NOTES

I found on the street when I went to Philadelphia in 1855; I found they did not know much about them in Pittsburgh; we credited this money to the Nation Trust Company, and they drew it out; Mr. Blair got no money from us; the first two notes Mr. Blair brought were ordinary promissory notes; Messrs. Newbolles always require the "thunder and lightning" clause; I think that they know Mr. Blair only by reputation; the suggestions came from me to Mr. Blair to give the individual notes; I had no further transactions with Mr. Blair; the next parties I met I think were Mr. Ross and Mr. Siedle, the book-keeper; Mr. Stewart has known Mr. Blair a long time; I asked Mr. Blair to take the account current to the bank at the time I met him in Pittsburgh; I was introduced to Mr. Dickson that day for the first time; that is all the personal knowledge I had with him further than the presentation of the notes he signed; I had no personal knowledge of Mr. Ardary; I first met Grier in Philadelphia in the early part of November; he was in our office probably half an hour; that is all the knowledge I had of him.

A WORD PICTURE OF GREER.

Witness, in reply to Mr. Swartzwelder, described Greer as a pleasant gentleman, of small stature, slightly bald-headed, with an unnatural dimple in his chin.

Mr. S.—Does he not look like a promissory note? [Laughter.]

A.—I can't say as to that.

Q.—Would you put Mr. Greer in the same category with Mr. Peabody?

A.—If he had wanted bonds to back him, I would

Cross-examination, by Mr. Marshall.—There was one note sent out for Mr. Dickson's signature; it was charged to him in our book; it was returned with the signature of R. J. Greer, and it was not charged on our books; the note was charged to him in our account current.

WM. J. FRIDAY TESTIFIES.

Mr. Friday was next sworn. Know R. J. Greer and T. S. Blair; know of such a corporation as the Blair Iron Company.

Col. Bayne asked if witness ever saw a certificate of stock for $25,000 for the Blair Iron Company in possession of Mr. Greer.

Mr. Marshall objected to the question.

Col. Bayne said he would insist upon the question. He expected to show that such a certificate was in the possession of Mr. Greer, and that it was part of the proceeds of notes discounted in Philadelphia. He also also expected to show complicity, and that afterwards Mr. Blair stated that the certificate had been given to Greer. He said he expected to follow the offer up with evidence showing that money raised on the Blair notes went to purchase the certificate of stock.

The Alderman decided to admit the question and the witness continued: I saw such a certificate in the possession of Mr. Greer; my impression is that it was for $29,000; it was for the Blair Iron and Steel works; think it was between four and five weeks before the run on the bank; would not be positive as to the time; don't know by whom the certificates was signed; was a director in the Nation Trust Bank, saw Mr. Blair there at various times during September, October and November; don't know how often; probably half a dozen times; saw him talking to Mr. Dickson, President and Mr. Greer; the conversations were usually held in the director's room.

Cross-examined—Don't know anything about the genuineness of the certificates; found buyers' papers at the bank think I saw Mr. Blair at the bank before and after his visit to Philadelphia; don't know the purport of the conversation; don't know that Mr. Blair had any interest in the bank; never understood that he had; I am a stockholder myself.

BOB GREER'S BROTHERS ON THE STAND.

S. C. Greer was next sworn and testified as follows: Don't know where my brother Robt. J. Greer is at present.

James Greer, sworn—Don't know where my brother is; have heard indirectly from him; it was by the statement which was published in the papers; can't say in whose hands I first saw that paper; did not see the envelope in which it was brought.

Col. Bayne—I wish you would try and refresh your recollection on that point.

At this point the hearing was adjourned until next Wednesday afternoon.

OBITUARY.

MURRAY.

With regret we chronicle the death of William H. Murray, son of J. G. Murray, Esq., County Commissioner, who died at his father's residence in Upper St. Clair township, yesterday, of typhoid fever, by which nearly all Mr. Murray's family have been prostrated. Mr. Murray was a very estimable young man, and his death is a sad bereavement to the family.

ERRETT.

Edward Errett, son of Major Russell Errett of the Commercial, died at the residence of his parents, in Robinson township, yesterday morning. His father arrived from Harrisburg on Wednesday only in time to learn that no hopes were entertained of his son's recovery. Deceased had in his short life created a host of friends who share the sorrow of the parents. He had for a long time held a position of trust in the Allegheny National Bank, No. 33 Fifth avenue.

HASTINGS.

We are also called upon to announce the death of Mrs. Kate M. Hastings, wife of Rev. J. M. Hastings, and sister of Mr. George T. Miller of Port Perry. Her death, which occurred at Wooster, Ohio, on Wednesday morning, will cause sorrow to a large circle, who knew and appreciated her worth.

EARLY.

George W. Early, a compositor formerly in the office of THE POST, died at the residence of his mother in Beaver, yesterday morning, from consumption. Mr. Early was about thirty years of age and a married man.

NATION TRUST BANK BUILDING.

In the Court of Common Pleas on Saturday John H. Bailey Esq. Receiver of the Nation Trust Company Presented a petition setting forth that the new iron front bank building of the Nation Trust Company, at the corner of Stevenson alley and Penn avenue, is in an uncompleted condition and recommending the sale of the same. After consideration the Court made the following order: It is ordered that John H. Bailey, Receiver of the Nation Trust Company, expose the lot described in said petition at public sale subject to all the liens and incumbrances against the said lot, upon the terms and conditions following, viz: One third of the purchase money to be paid cash; one third in six months and one third in twelve months; with interest on the deferred payment, the purchase money to be secured by bonds and mortgages on its premises, with conditions in said mortgage that in case default be made in the payment of any installment of principal or interest, for a period of thirty days after the same shall become due, then, in that event the whole of the said principal, sum and interest to become due. It was also directed that Robert Dickson, President of the Trust Company, be required to make and excute a deed to the purchaser.

THE COURTS.

THURSDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

U. S. District Court—Judge McCandless.

S. W. Paine, of Troy, Bradford county, having complied with all the requirements of the act, was discharged from bankruptcy.

John T. Dale, of Juniata, Forest county, presented his petition for discharge from bankruptcy, on which an order was made for a final hearing before Register Rogers.

The assignee's report of the sale of certain real estate of Calvin Adams, of Allegheny City, bankrupt, was presented and confirmed, and the assignee directed to make and execute the necessary deeds.

In the matter of Heckleman & Hammill, of Allegheny, bankrupt, the assignee's report of the sale of real estate was presented and confirmed, and an order for proper conveyance made.

The petition of Thomas Stewart, a creditor of Mr. R. Colvin, of Luzerne county, bankrupt, for the ascertainment and liquidation of certain alleged liens presented and referred to Register Williard, of Scranton, for examination and report.

In the case in bankruptcy of McElroy & Dickson, of this city, creditors, against Mr. Carmichael, of Mercer county, debtor, the hearing on motion for an injunction against certain executive creditors, was continued to the 6th inst.

Edward Nicholas and the M. & M. Bank of Scranton, Pa., creditors of Michael Lutze, of Luzerne county, bankrupt, presented petitions for the ascertainment and liquidation of certain alleged liens, and the same were referred to Register Williard

Court of Common Pleas—Judge Collier.

The case of the Commonwealth vs. John Buetcher, indicted for fornication and bastardy, on oath of Mary McCune, was concluded and given to the jury. R. J. Powers, Esq., appeared for the defendant and Capt. Haymaker for the Commonwealth During his remarks to the jury the counsel for the State alluded to the fact that Irish girls were the most virtuous girls in the world. The Court in charging the jury endorsed the remark. A verdict of guilty was found. The fact of the child having been born in Ohio, will prevent the Court from directing the defendant to give bail for the maintenance of the child.

Commonwealth vs. Emma Hickenbottom, indicted for the larceny of a veil, muff and pair of shoes from Elizabeth Calligan, of Beaver avenue, Allegheny. The jury found a verdict of guilty, and the Court sentenced the defendant to an imprisonment of twenty days in the county jail. The prisoner has already been in jail since the 30th of December last, which accounts for the lightness of the sentence.

In the case of Adolph Hahn, indicted for false pretenses, nolle pros. was allowed on payment of costs by the defendant.

Joseph Webster was next placed on trial on a charge of larceny of some currency from S. S. Sackett. On trial.

Court of Common Pleas—Judges Stowe and Sterrett.

The case of Lane, et ux., vs. Robert Henderson, reported yesterday, is still on trial.

The case of Wm. Leynet vs. J. W. Witherston is also on trial.

Both cases are actions of ejectment, and are being tried together before Judge Stowe.

The case of Mary Ann Abraham vs. John R. Abraham's administrator, an action to recover money loaned to Jno. R. Abraham, is on trial.

In the case of Aiken & Co. vs. Henry Meyer, reported yesterday, a verdict was returned for plaintiffs for $191 64.

In the case of W. McKee vs. Ticken, reported yesterday, a verdict was returned for plaintiff for $8 25.

A final order was granted in the matter of the application of the Keystone Building & Loan Association of the South Side for a charter of incorporation.

Catharine Hauber vs. August Hauber; action in divorce. T. H. Davis, Esq., was appointed Commissioner to take testimony.

District Court—Judges White and Kirkpatrick.

The case of Jacob Hunter et ux. vs. Michael Keel, an action to recover for slander is on trial before Judge White.

In the case of the Tenth ward bank vs. Moorhead; Adams & Co., arguments of counsel were made to the jury, and the case was held over until this morning, when Judge Kirkpatrick will deliver the charge to the court.

The case of R. Coyle, et al., vs. W. A. Hall, was concluded and the jury is out. This was an action to recover for damages sustained by reason of water being allowed to flow into the cellar of the plaintiff.

FRIDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Collier.

William McMillen and John Stapleton were found guilty of the larceny of a watch.

Washington Coffman was convicted of false pretence, John Hart, prosecutor.

James Myers, charged by Lucy Elkins with larceny, was found guilty, but recommended to mercy.

The jury were out in the case of George Hershing, charged by Emma Appenroth with assault and battery.

In the case of Anna Rothman and Emma Appenroth, charged by George Hershing with malicious mischief, the jury were also out.

Charles Brooks, charged with the larceny of a lot of gentlemen's underwear, plead guilty, and was sentenced to the Work-House for one year.

James alias Skinny Oyler and Patrick Mack were found guilty of stealing a piece of cloth from the store of Lowe & Wilson.

John Nelson plead guilty to a charge of assault and battery.

The case of James Morgan, charged by Henry N. Wentzell with the larceny of a watch, is on trial.

Court of Common Pleas—Judges Stowe and Sterritt.

In the case of Samuel Love and wife vs. Robt. Henderson, previously reported, a verdict for defendant was rendered.

A similar verdict was rendered in the case of William Lynch vs. Rev. J. W. Witherspoon.

The cases of James O'Hanlon vs. the City Insurance Company, the Allegheny Insurance Company, the St. Paul Fire and Marine Insurance Company, the Hibernia Insurance Company, and the National Insurance Company, to recover insurance on a building burned down, are on trial.

John Freshwater vs. Stewart Shephard; action to recover for work and labor done. Verdict for plaintiff in the sum of $64 42.

In the matter of the application of the Bismarck Building and Loan Association for a charter of incorporation, a final order was granted.

District Court—Judges Kirkpatrick and White.

In the case of Joseph B. Wilson and Ann Wilson his wife, in right of the latter, vs. Samuel Shaner and Henry Tiffaker, plaintiffs, a nonsuit. This is an action of ejectment for a piece of property in Moon township. John Wilson, father of Joseph B. Wilson, bequeathed a part of his farm to his son for his life-time. After the will was registered Joseph Wilson deeded his life estate to his wife, and about two years after the property was sold to Shaner at Sheriff's sale, and he took possession. The property was sold as the husband's, and it was claimed that Shaner took no title whatever by virtue of the Sheriff's sale, inasmuch as the property did not belong to John B. Wilson, but to his wife.

In the case of Jacob Huber et ux. vs. Michael Klee, a slander suit, which has been previously reported, a verdict for the plaintiff was returned for 6¼ cents.

In another suit of a similar character between the same parties, defendant took a nonsuit.

The case of Pierce Simmott vs. John Mullen, is on trial. The plaintiff is a building contractor, and contracted with the defendant to put up some houses. During the construction of them a hill behind the buildings slid down, damaging the houses considerably. Suit was accordingly entered by the contractor against Mullen to recover damages, alleging that the defendant should have protected the building by the means of a wall.

The case of the Tenth ward bank vs. Moorhead, Adams & Co., on trial for several days past was submitted to the jury.

United States District Court—Judge McCandless.

Elias Paul and George W. Settlemyer, creditors, trading as Paul & Settlemyer, of Wilmore, Cambria county, filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy.

H. D. Ault and C. Comforth, partners as Ault & Comforth, of Smethport, McKean county, were adjudged bankrupts on petition of A. D. Burbank, creditor.

The assignee of Duncan Keith, of Armstrong county, bankrupt, presented his report of the sale of certain real estate, which was approved and sale confirmed, and assignee directed to make and execute the necessary deed.

The petition of the Enterprise Savings Bank of Allegheny county, creditor, for the ascertainment and liquidation of certain claims against the estate of W. S. Colwell, of this city, bankrupt, presented and referred to Register Harper for examination and report.

In the case of McElroy, Dickson & Co., of this city, on motion of his proctor, leave was granted to Alex. Love to intervene with John Bigley, in the proceedings against the steamers J. S. McDonald and Oil Valley.

The creditors against Wm. Carmichael, of Mercer county, debtor, after argument by Mr. Watson for, and Mr. Glover against injunction, the motion was overruled and injunction refused, and on petition of said creditors Mr. John Hall, U. S. Marshal, was appointed provisional assignee of said debtor.

The Assignee's report of the sale of certain real estate of Lowrie Childs of Allegheny, bankrupt, situated in said city, was presented and sale confirmed.

SATURDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Collier.

No cases except some unimportant surety ones were heard in this Court.

The following sentences were passed:

James Myers was sentenced, for larceny, to the Work House for three months.

John Nelson, who plead guilty to a charge of assault and battery, got three months in the same institution.

James Cramer, convicted of larceny and receiving stolen goods, received a six months' sentence to the same place.

Peter Miller, Elizabeth Eiseley and Mary Witteman, convicted of keeping a disorderly house, were sentenced as follows: Peter and Elizabeth each got a year to the Work House, and Mary ten days to jail. The latter had been recommended to mercy.

Washington Coffman, convicted of false pretenses, John Hunt prosecutor, was sentenced seven months to the Work House.

Court of Common Pleas—Judges Sterrett and Stowe.

In the matter of the assignment of the Donahue Bros., John Wilson and John Daub were appointed to appraise the value of the property and make return to the Court.

P. H. Lytle was appointed a committee of the person and estate of Frank Ketchum, declared a lunatic, and required to give bonds in the sum of $4,000 for the faithful discharge of his duties.

A final decree was made allowing the St. Clair Bank of Pittsburgh to change its name to that of the Bank of Industry.

A final order was issued incorporating the Rosedale Cemetery.

In the cases of Eliza Scheidt by her next friend vs. Jacob Scheidt; Regina Steiner vs. Julius Steiner, and William Garfath vs. Mary Garfath, libels in divorce, subpœnas were awarded.

Joseph H. Hays presented a petition setting forth that the site for a new school house recently selected by the Board of Directors of Baldwin township, is unsuitable for that purpose, on account of its proximity to a sewer and the track of the Pittsburgh, Virginia and Charleston Railroad, thus making it dangerous to the persons of the scholars and burdensome to the inhabitants of the school district. The Court appointed John Wilson, August Ammon and J. J. Craig, as viewers to meet on the premises on the 4th day of April next and report as to the suitableness of the site.

Julia Maloney was decreed a femme sole trader.

In the divorce case of John Upperman vs. Rachael Upperman, a subpœna was awarded on the ground of adultery.

In the matter of the voluntary assignment of B. Oppenheimer to A. C. Silverman, the Court appointed J. W. Over, Esq., auditor to pass upon the exceptions filed to the assignee's final account, and to distribute the funds in the hands of the assignee.

District Court—Judges Kirkpatrick, White and Ewing.

The jury in the case of the Tenth Ward Bank vs. Moorhead, Adams & Co., being unable to agree, were discharged.

No other business of general interest was transacted.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

Johnson vs. Johnson.
McJunkin vs. Armstrong.
Cadmas vs. Heilbroner.
Reed & Gilchrist vs. Clark.
Gilchrist vs. Trunick.
Fitzsimmons vs. McCullough, Smith & Co.
Miller vs. Fitzsimmons et al.
Miller vs. Miller, Forse & Co.

U. S. District Court—Judge McCandless.

Joseph Davis, of Mercer county, was adjudged a bankrupt on petition of P. E. Schippler.

In the matter of S. M. Orr, of Allegheny City, bankrupt, on petition of assignee, an order was made allowing him to sell real estate discharged of liens.

In the matter of Wilmurth & Rolf, of Elk county, bankrupts, the report of sale of certain claims and accounts belonging to said estate was confirmed.

Joseph Holmes was allowed to intervene with John Bigley in the admiralty proceedings against the steamboat J. S. McDonald.

FRANCIS B. BREWER, of Westfield, New York, a son of the late Ebenezer Brewer, of this city, has been appointed a Government Director of the Union Pacific Railroad.

LET THE PEOPLE SPEAK.

MANHATTAN, Kan., April 8, 1873

R. V. PIERCE, Buffalo, N. Y.

DEAR SIR—Your favorite prescription has done my wife a world of good. She has taken nearly two bottles and has felt better the past two weeks than at any time the past two years. No more periodical pains; none of that aching back or dragging sensation in her stomach she has been accustomed to for several years. I have so much confidence in it that I would be perfectly willing to warrant to certain customers of ours who would be glad to get hold of relief at any expense. I have tried many Patent Medicines, but never had any occasion to extol one before.

Very truly yours,

GEO. B. WHITING.

MRS. E. R. DALY, Metropolis, Ill., writes, Jan. 9th, 1873:

"DR. R. V. Pierce—My sister is using the Favorite Prescription with great benefit."

MARY ANN FRISBIE, Lehman, Pa., writes, May 29, 1872:

"DR. R. V. Pierce.—What I have taken of your medicine has been of more benefit to me than all others and hundreds of doctors' bills."

SPECIAL NOTICES.

HARD RUBBER TRUSSES,
SINGLE AND DOUBLE.

Hard Rubber Trusses, Single and Double,
Hard Rubber Trusses, Single and Double,

And all other varieties,
And all other varieties,

Elastic Stockings of all kinds,
Elastic Stockings of all kinds,

Shoulder Braces, Shoulder Braces,
Shoulder Braces, Shoulder Braces,

Female Supporters, Female Supporters
Female Supporters, Female Supporters

Suspensory Bandages,
Suspendory Bandages,

Sold at the Very Lowest Prices,
Sold at the Very Lowest Prices.

AT JOS. FLEMING'S DRUG STORE,

AT JOS. FLEMING'S DRUG STORE,

No. 84 Market street, corner of the Diamond.
No. 84 Market street, corner of the Diamond.

Remember the place. Remember the place.
Remember the place. Remember the place.

DR. BROWN, NO. 50 SMITH field street, Pittsburgh, in back room continues to guarantee his cures in cases of PRIVATE DISEASES. His remedies are prepared by himself. No patient will be sent to a druggist for his medicine. Having had a large experience in a practice of over 20 years, he can insure relief in a few days. Terms low, and cures certain or no charge. Delicate Diseases, Liver Complaint, Palpitation of the Heart, Strictures, Diseases of the Bladder and Kidneys, General Debility, and Nervousness yield readily to his treatment.

PRIVATE DISEASES—OFFICE 194 PENN STREET, next door to the St. Clair Hotel. For the cure of all diseases of a private nature in from two to four days, by an entirely new and safe treatment. Also, seminal weakness, impotency, and all other diseases of the genital organs, and their prevention. A cure warranted or money refunded. Has Diploma in office, and is a regular physician of 20 years' standing in this city, having cured over 10,000 cases.

Circulars free. Address Dr. W., 194 PENN Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

OFFICE HOURS—9 a. m. to 7 p. m, Sundays excepted.

DR. A. SLEE SR., LATE PRINCIPAL Pittsburgh Medical Institute—longer known throughout the press of this country and having the largest special practice of any physician in the United States—cures Nervous Debility permanently. No fee till cured. Medicine sent anywhere by express. Send two stamps for Circular Consultation free at office, 20 Prospect street Cleveland Ohio.

AVOID QUACKS.—A VICTIM of early indiscretion, causing nervousness, premature decay, &c., having tried in vain every advertised remedy, has discovered a simple means of self-cure, which he will send free to his fellow sufferers. Address, J. H. REEVES, 78 Nassau street, New York. se27-1yW

MEDICAL.

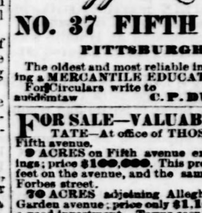
DR. WHITTIER

206 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa., continues to treat with his usual great success all **Private, Nervous** and **Urinary Diseases, Spermatorrhœa** or seminal weakness resulting from SELF-ABUSE or other causes, producing NERVOUS DEBILITY, NIGHT EMISSIONS, DESPONDENCY, DIZZINESS, DIMNESS OF SIGHT, PIMPLES ON THE FACE, WEAKNESS OF MIND AND BODY, also, **Impotency,** LOSS OF SEXUAL POWER, STERILITY, &c., unfitting the victim for business or marriage, and rendering life miserable, are perfectly cured, in shortest time, insuring permanent relief.

Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Stricture, Orchitis, all urinary diseases, and **Syphilis,** (all forms) consisting of SKIN ERUPTIONS, ULCERS IN THE MOUTH, THROAT OR OTHER PARTS OF THE BODY, are thoroughly cured and BLOOD-POISON perfectly eradicated from the system. Dr. Whittier is a regular graduate of medicine and surgery, as his diploma at the office shows; his life-long special experience in all private diseases, with the purest medicines prepared by himself enables him to cure difficult cases after others fail—it is self-evident that a physician having thousands of cases every year acquires great skill. Consultation and correspondence private. Pamphlet sent SEALED for stamp. Medicines sent everywhere. Office hours—9 a. m. to 8 p. m. Sundays 10 to 1 p. m. ONLY

"TRUE MARRIAGE GUIDE,"

260 pages, fine illustrations. A private instructor for the marriage or those about to marry, in all relating to the wonders and mysteries of the human system. About procreation, reproduction, &c. Impediments to marriage—causes, consequence and cure. A book for everybody's private, careful reading. Price 50 cents, at the office or sent by mail securely sealed. Address DR. WHITTIER, 206 Penn street Pittsburgh, Pa.



HALL'S VEGETABLE SICILIAN HAIR RENEWER

This standard article is compounded with the great est care.

Its effects are as wonderful and satisfactory as ever. It restores gray or faded hair to its youthful color.

It removes all eruptions, itching and dandruff, and the scalp by its use becomes white and clean.

By its tonic properties it restores the capillary glands to their normal vigor, preventing baldness, and making the hair grow thick and strong.

As a dressing, nothing has been found so effectual or desirable.

Dr. A. A. Hays, State Assayer of Massachusetts, says of it: "I consider it the best preparation for its intended purpose."

Buckingham's Dye

FOR THE WHISKERS.

This elegant preparation may be relied on to change the color of the beard from gray or any other undesirable shade, to brown or black, at discretion. It is easily applied, being in one preparation, and quickly and effectually produces a permanent color which will neither wash nor rub off.

MANUFACTURED BY

R. H HALL & CO., NASHAU, N. H.

Sold by all Druggists and dealers in Medicine.

B. L. FAHNESTOCK & CO.,

PITTSBURGH, PA.,
WHOLESALE AGENTS.

OBSTACLES TO MARRIAGE

Happy relief or young men from the effects of Errors and Abuses in early life. Manhood restored. Impediments to marriage removed. New method of treatment. New and remarkable remedies. Books and circulars sent free in sealed envelopes. Address HOWARD ASSOCIATION, No. 2 South Ninth street, Philadelphia, Pa., an institution having a high reputation for honorable conduct and professional skill. ja31-4mW oc2-eod-4m

AGENTS WANTED FOR THE CENTENNIAL GAZETTEER OF THE UNITED STATES.

A complete encyclopædia of all the States, counties, townships, cities, villages, postoffices, mountains, rivers, lakes, &c., with their climate, population, agriculture, manufactories, mining, commerce, railroads, capital, education, government and history, showing the gigantic results of the

FIRST 100 YEARS OF THE REPUBLIC.

Agents make $100 to $300 per month. Send for circular. ZIEGLER & McCURDY, 518 Arch street, Philadelphia, Pa. fe14-4tW

Duff's College.

NO. 37 FIFTH AVENUE

PITTSBURGH, PA.

The oldest and most reliable institution for obtaining a MERCANTILE EDUCATION.

For Circulars write to

au6dsmtaw C. P. DUFF & SON

FOR SALE—VALUABLE REAL ESTATE—At office of THOS. F. STEWART, 48 Fifth avenue.

9 ACRES on Fifth avenue extension, with buildings; price $100,000. This property has nearly 900 feet on the avenue, and the same on both sides of Forbes street.

70 ACRES adjoining Allegheny City, on Spring Garden avenue; price only $1,100 per acre. This is a good investment. Terms easy.

20 ACRES, 20 ACRES, 10 ACRES and 8 ACRES on the Pan Handle Railway, near Ingram and Crafton stations; prices from $900 to $1,500 per acre.

2 FINE RESIDENCES on St

FORTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION

WASHINGTON, March 5, 1874.

THE SENATE.

Mr. BOGY introduced a bill for the improvement of the mouth of the Mississippi river. It is a copy of the bill reported from the House Committee on Railways and Canals yesterday, authorizing what is known as the Eads project.

The Senate then resumed the consideration of the liquor bill the pending discussin being an amendment of Bayard, providing that all members of the Commission should not be in favor of prohibiting legislation or total abstinence, and the amendment was adopted by 23 yeas to 22 nays.

THE CENTENNIAL BILL.

The morning hour having expired the liquor commissian bill was laid aside and the Senate resumed the consideration of the Centennial bill the pending question being on motion of Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN, to instruct the Appropriation Committee to report a bill appropriating a sum of money not exceeding three million dollars to defray the expenses of the American Centennial Exhibition.

Mr. STOCKTON moved an additional amendment to the instructions submitted by his colleague (Mr. Frelinghuysen) directing the committee to report in favor of holding an international exhibition so as to exhibit the products of the United States com n parison with those older nation s Mr. Stockton spoke at some length in favor of an international exhibition, and argued that every word and line of the original bill in 1871 contemplated such an exhibition.

Mr. BAYARD also argued in favor of an international exhibition.

Mr. STEWART moved that the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business, but yielded to Mr. Thurman, who offered a resolution appropriating $10,000 to pay the expenses incurred by the joint select committee to investigate the affairs of the District of Columbia, and asked its present consideration.

Mr. CAMERON objected, and said that yesterday he made an appeal to the Senate to finish the Centennial bill to-day.

Mr. SUMNER said it was impossible to do so, as several gentlemen wanted to speak.

Mr. THURMAN withdrew his resolution.

The question recurring on Mr. Stewart's motion to proceed to the consideration of executive business, it was agreed to—Yeas, 25; nays, 22.

The Senate then went into executive session, and at five o'clock adjourned.

THE HOUSE.

Mr. SHANKS called up his motion to reconsider the vote rejecting the bill for free distribution of public documents, &c. The vote, on motion, was reconsidered: yeas, 121; nays, 106.

The question then recurred on the passage of the bill as originally reported, and the bill was rejected by—yeas, 111; nays, 120.

THE VIRGINIA CONTESTED ELECTION CASE.

Resolutions were reported from the Committee on Elections in the Virginia contested election case, that Davis, the sitting member, is not entitled to his seat, and that Thomas, the contestant is. The resolutions were adopted without debate, and Thomas was sworn in.

THE APPROPRIATION BILL.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the legislative appropriation bill, Mr. Woodford in the chair, and was addressed by Mr. Garfield, the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations.

He said they had been at the opening of this session confronted with alarm that the surplus was gone, and they had been told that whenever such a situation occurred, whenever a government was forced to the necessity of levying new taxes in time of peace, it was because the dry rot had struck into the very framework of the government, or of the party which held its power. Three questions, he said, presented themselves: First. If there was a deficit in the near future, what was the cause of it? Second. Was there a danger of such deficit? Third. What was the duty of Congress?

On the first point he explained that one cause of the deficit was a reduction of taxes. Every year since the war except two, 1868 and 1873, taxes had been reduced to an amount in the aggregate of $319,500,000, and yet at the close of the last fiscal year there was a surplus of $13,000,000 receipts above the expenditures. In other words, they had been running a race between two forces, one which cut down the expenditures and the other which cut down the revenues, and the only question now was whether the force that cut down the revenues outstripped the other. It was evident that if the deficit was likely to occur something had happened to make it occur since the close of the last fiscal year.

Referring to the reduction of taxes, particularly those on tea and coffee, he said that Congress might find that it behaved like lady Godiva, who took away tax and built herself an overwhelming name, but it might also be that in doing that the public record of the United States would go out despoiled, and like lady Godiva, ride naked through the streets of the world.

He sent to the clerk's desk and had read an extract from Dawe's speech to show that the question, whether in his statement of expenditures for the current fiscal year the sinking fund was or was not included, and said that he referred to that part of the speech to call attention of the fact that Dawes had frankly and manfully acknowledged that the sinking fund was included in his statement of the year's expenditures, and was not included in the statement of previous years expenditures had not gone to the country.

The House had been very much startled at least for a month and the country had been startled for days by the statement that for the current fiscal year appropriations had swollen from $290,000,000 the figure of last year to $319,000,000. In other words, that

THE EXTRAVAGANCE OF CONGRESS

had swollen the expenditures $29,000,000 in a single year. That was a most startling statement, but when that $29,000,000 was absolutely taken bodily out of his (Dawes) statement, to make it correct, not only the bottom had gone from the cause of alarm but the alarm ought to have gone with it. He stated to the House that the conclusion arrived at by the Committee on Appropriations was that it was the business of the House to provide ways and means to make up the deficit.

He then went into a detail of the estimates and appropriations for the next fiscal year, and stated as the figure of reductions $34,300,000 below the gross estimates, and his figure was liable to be diminished by various appropriations which might be made by Congress, such as the appropriation for the Centennial celebration, and for the Washington Board of Public Works. He thought that the expenditures for the next fiscal year, exclusive of the sinking fund, would be reduced to $270,000,000 If, at the end of all efforts to bring down expenditures to the basis indicated, Congress found it necessary to tax, he had no doubt this Congress would stand up manfully, and restore taxes where they had been cut down. He did not believe that that would be necessary. He believed that when they met at the next session there would be no deficit but a reasonable surplus.

Mr. BECK said he was prepared to demonstrate the fact that the Sinking Fund was embraced in Dawes' statement of the expenditures of former years, as well as in that of the current year, and that when Dawes took back the statement which he had made in that respect, he did what facts did not warrant.

The Committee rose, and the House took a recess till half-past seven o'clock, the session to be for the consideration of the bill to revise statutes.

WASHINGTON, March 6, 1874.

THE SENATE.

Mr. SCOTT, from the Finance Committee reported favorably on Gordon's bill providing that no instrument or document required to be stamped which was signed within the States of Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Tennessee, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas or Texas prior to July 1st, 1865 shall be deemed invalid by reason of failure to place stamps thereon. It is, however, provided by an amendment of the committee that the right of the purchaser in good faith prior to the passage of this bill shall not be affected by it.

Mr. CHANDLER, from the Committee on Commerce reported adversely on the bill to create a national board of registration for seagoing vessels.

CHEAP TRANSPORTATION.

Mr. THURMAN called up the resolution introduced by him on Wednesday last in regard to cheap transpocation and addressed the Senate in favor thereof.

THE CENTENNIAL BILL.

The morning hour having expired, the Senate resumed the consideration of the Centennial bill, the pending amendment being that of Stockton, as additional instructions directing the Committee to report in favor of an international exhibition.

Mr. SARGENT said: The appropriation of money for this exhibition would be fatal to the Republican party, and on behalf of the tax-ridden people of the country, he appealed to Congress not to make any appropriation for the exhibition.

Mr. STOCKTON withdrew his amendment.

The question recurring on Frelinghuysen's amendment instructing the Committee on Appropriations to report in favor of an appropriation of a sum of money not to exceed $3,000,000 to defray the expenses of the exhibition, it was rejected by a vote of 33 nays to 17 yeas, as follows:

Nays—Messrs. Allison, Anthony, Bogy, Boreman, Buckingham, Chandler, Conkling, Cooper, Davis, Fenton, Gilbert, Goldthwaite, Gordon, Hager, Hamilton (Texas), Howe, Johnston, Lewis, McCreery, Merrimon, Morrell (Maine), Morrill (Vermont), Norwood, Oglesby, Pratt, Ransom, Largent, Saulsbury, Sherman, Stevenson, Stewart, Sumner and Wright.—33.

Yeas—Messrs. Bayard, Cameron, Clayton, Dennis, Dorsey, Flanagin, Frelinghuysen, Hamlin, Hitchcock, Logan, Pease, Ramsey, Robertson, Scott, Spencer Stockton and West.—17.

Messrs. Crogin, Morton, Ingalls, Mitchell and Hamilton (Md), who would have voted in favor of the bill were paired off with Messrs. Carpenter, Thurman, Ferry (Conn.), Wadleigh and Patterson who would have voted against it.

The bill was then referred to the Committee on Appropriations without division.

TEXT OF THE BILL.

As amended and referred the bill is as follows:

Be it enacted, etc, that the President be requested to extend a respectful and cordial invitation to the Governors of each one of the United States to be represented and to take part in a national exhibition to be held at Philadelphia under the auspices of the Government of the United States in the year 1876.

THE LIQUOR BILL.

Mr. WEST moved that the Senate proceed to the consideration of the liquor commission bill. Agreed to.

A vote was then taken and the bill was passed without further debate, yeas, 26; nays 21.

TEXT OF THE BILL.

The bill as passed reads as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., that there shall be appointed by the President by and with the consent of the Senate a commission of five persons, neither of whom shall be holders of any offices of profit or trust in the general or State government. The said Commissioners shall be selected solely with reference to personal fitness and capacity for an honest, impartial and thorough investigation, and shall hold office until their duties shall be accomplished, but not to exceed one year. It shall be their duty to investigate the alcoholic and fermented liquor traffic and manufacture, having special reference to revenue and taxation in distinguishing as far as possible in conclusions they arrive at between effects produced by the use of distilled or spirituous as distinguished from the use of fermented or malt liquors in their economic, criminal, moral and scientific aspects, in connection with pauperism, crime, vice, the public health and general welfare of the people.

Also, to inquire and take testimony as to the practical results of license and restrictive legislation for the prevention of intemperance in the several States, and the effect produced by such legislation upon the consumption of distilled or spirituous liquors and of fermented or malt liquor. Also, to ascertain whether the evil of drunkenness has been increased or decreased thereby; whether the use of opium, as a stimulant and substitute for alcoholic drink, has become made general in consequence of such legislation, and whether public morals have been improved thereby. It shall also gather information and take testimony as to whether the evil of drunkenness exists to the same extent or more so in other civilized countries, and whether those foreign nations that are considered the most temperate in the use of stimulants are so through prohibitory laws. Also, to what degree prohibitory legislation has effected the consumption and manufacture of malt and spirituous liquors in this country.

Section 2. That the Commissioners, all of whom shall not be advocates of prohibitory legislation or total abstinence in relation to alcoholic or fermented liquors, shall serve without salary, and shall have authority to employ a Secretary at a reasonable compensation, not to exceed $2,000 per annum, which, with the necessary expenses incidental to such investigation, not exceeding $10,000 for both Secretary and commissioners, shall be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, upon vouchers to be approved by the Secretary of the Treasury, and for this purpose the sum of $10,000 is hereby appropriated. It shall be further the duty of said Commissioners to report the result of their investigation and expenses attending the same to the President, to be by him transmitted.

The Senate then adjourned until Monday.

THE HOUSE.

On motion of Mr. Speer, the Secretary of the Treasury was directed to furnish information as to pension agents and the number of pensioners paid by each, with costs, prior to and since the war.

Mr. PLATT (Virginia), from the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, reported a bill authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to contract for a bronze statue of the late Admiral Farragut. Passed.

Mr. BUTLER (Massachusetts) presented a resolution from the Massachusetts Legislature rescinding the resolution of censure against Senator Sumner.

After arranging for an evening session for general debate, and for a session tomorrow for debate only on tax bills, the House took a recess till half-past seven o'clock.

WASHINGTON, March 7, 1874.

THE HOUSE.

The House met for debate on tax bills, Mr. Wilson, of Iowa, in the Chair, as Speaker pro tem, and was addressed by Mr. Wood.

Mr. BECK, another member of the Committee on Ways and Means followed. He criticised the course of the Secretary of the Treasury and ridiculed him for the panic he had got into about the finances. He (Beck) thought there was no occasion for that panic, and had no hesitation in avowing he would never vote in the present condition of things either to increase taxation or to interest bearing debts of the country. The Secretary had seen fit in palpable violation of law to issue twenty-five of the forty-four millions which he facetiously called "reserve." He (Beck) intended to insist that the act should be legalized, but he would not hide the fact that the issue was illegal. It was no wonder, however, to find insubordination in the executive departments when the President of the United States was seen to take the State of Louisiana by the throat and by fraudulent opinions, previously obtained from drunken Judges put the Federal foot on the neck of that people. After discussion with Garfield on the question of the reduction of taxes, Beck referred to the enormous fees paid to Custom House officials in New York and Boston, and stated that the Collector, Surveyor, and Naval officer of New York, whose principal business it was to control the primary convention and stuff ballot boxes, had received since this administration came into power more than would pay the whole Senate of the United States for a year and a half. He had no sympathy with the talk about irredeemable paper currency. The currency could not be irredeemable while the government collected taxes averaging for some years $461,000,000 and which, by taking payment of its own duties in currency could absorb every dollar of greenbacks in twelve months. Merchants would have been glad of it, but bondholders demurred and protested; monopolists demurred if Congress would abolish National banks and make banking free, or better still, use government currency and it would all come right.

Mr. KELLEY, another member of the Committee of Ways and Means, next addressed the House.

Mr. BURCHARD, another member of the Committee on Ways and Means, addressed the House upon the necessity of maintaining public credit and argued if expenditures cannot be reduced further, new taxes must be imposed. The government must maintain its credit, and fulfil every national pledge. There was no resource but the severest economy, and even then the possibility of taxation.

At the close of Burchard's speech the House adjourned.

THE WAR ON WHISKEY

Progress of the Ladies' Movement.

TOLEDO, March 7.—At Findlay, Ohio, the woman's temperance movement is progressing beyond the most sanguine expectations of the people. After three days' work more than two hundred have signed the pledge and four saloon keepers have surrendered. This morning a large quantity of liquor was emptied into the streets. Ladies are encamped and will not stop singing and praying until every saloon in town is closed. About four hundred ladies are engaged in the work.

At Maumee city and Perrysburg ladies have organized to the number of one hundred in each place, and will inaugurate the crusade immediately. No definite plan of action has yet been decided upon.

THE CRUSADE AT CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, March 7.—The interest in the temperance movement is constantly increasing, and ladies are organizing in various parts of the city for a determined campaign. Several saloons were visited yesterday in Newburgh, a suburban town. One dealer, O. Osborne, was induced to renounce his calling in the department of ladies. There was no general denunciation of the saloon keepers, but on the contrary the kindest feeling was manifested toward them. A committee of ladies from the First Universalist Church at Mt. Gilead, visited the saloons in that place yesterday and received the signatures of all the liquor dealers to their pledge. At Elyria the largest temperance meeting ever convened in the city was held in the City Hall last night. More than one thousand persons were present, and unusual enthusiasm was manifested, indicating the earnestness of the people. The crusade is gaining strength at Alliance. A large meeting was held in the Opera House last night. Two bars have been already closed. Work on the street will commence next week at New Philadelphia. The ladies' army numbers over two hundred. Daily prayer meetings are held which are attended by many business men.

VERY LITTLE SUCCESS IN COLUMBUS.

COLUMBUS, March 7.—The crusaders moved in four squads to-day. No liquor dealers have yet signed the pledge. A number informed the ladies they have closed the liquor trade. The presumption is they want to hold themselves free to resume traffic if the women movement should not succeed, and therefore will not pledge themselves. Ladies close the week's work with the enthusiasm which characterized the commencement and announce they will resume hostilities on Monday morning.

NEW YORK, March 7.—The ladies who have been meeting in private and praying for the success of the crusade against liquor collected for the first time in mass-meeting yesterday, and considered the best course to pursue to win over those church members who lease their houses to keepers of saloons and worse places.

INJUNCTION DENIED.

CINCINNATI, March 8.—Judge Smith of Warren county, yesterday dissolved the order restraining the ladies of the town of Morrow from praying in front of saloons, and refused the injunction on the ground that the petitioners were engaged in the business of violating law, and could have no protection of the law in its violation.

A SIDE-DOOR BUSINESS TRANSACTED IN PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, March 8. — Saloonkeepers generally closed their doors to-day, but it is believed there was much side-door business transacted.

LOUISIANA.

Final Adjournment of the Legislature—Tumultuous Excitement During Closing Hours.

NEW ORLEANS, March 6.—The Times has the following regarding the last hours of the Legislature: The closing scenes of the session were marked by tumultuous excitement, which, opening out in vigorous strength early in the evening, grew in force as the hour of adjournment neared, and at the close such an uproar, confusion, bedlam broke loose that a multitude of howling wild beasts could not, by the remotest possibility, offer the slightest approach to the bewildering effect produced by the solons of the nineteenth century.

In the House, from the hour of the opening of the evening session at seven o'clock, work was lively and Pandemonium stood revealed on the earth. Never, by any chance, were less than twenty members speaking at once. By the same rule, not more than one in twenty pretended to maintain any familiarity with his seat, but in a promiscuous jumble all hands roamed through space; at times, shouting like madmen to gain the attention of the Speaker; at others, to rise to a point of order to make a motion, or to do a hundred other things, which no one but a Louisiana Legislator would think of.

HARRISBURG.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

Special to The Post.

HARRISBURG, March 5, 1874.

THE SENATE.

Mr. McCLURE presented a bill to provide women inspectors in prisons and houses of correction.

Mr. WHITE, a bill for the better collection of debts.

SALARIES OF MEMBERS.

The bill fixing the salary of members of the Legislature at one thousand dollars for a hundred days' session, and ten dollars per day for extra time not longer than fifty days, and also defining the salaries of officers of the two Houses, was passed by a vote of 17 to 10.

The bill regulating cities occupied the balance of the session, it being forty-six pages long.

THE HOUSE.

The House granted leave to the Cassville Soldiers' Orphan School Investigating Committee to further prosecute their inquiries.

FINAL PASSAGE OF APPROPRIATION BILL.

The General Appropriation bill was then called, and occupied all morning.

Mr. ORVIS moved to strike out the appropriation of eight thousand dollars for the capitol grounds.

Mr. CROSS, of Beaver, defended the item, and said it had been in last year's bill.

Mr. ORVIS said that was no reason why it should be passed now.

The high figures were agreed to and the bill passed to a third reading.

The bill taxing anthracite coal was laid over.

The constitutional advertising bill came up and was warmly debated and referred to a select committee of seven for amendment.

THE WATER BILL.

The South Side water bill was called and occupied about two hours time. It finally passed to a third reading by a close vote.

The liquor bill adopted at Reading was reported favorably from the committee.

TEXT OF THE SOUTH SIDE WATER BILL.

Following is the text of the South Side water bill.

"A supplement to an act entitled 'an act to provide for the incorporation of gas and water companies,' approved March 11th, A. D., 1857, and authorizing water companies to levy, assess and collect water rents."

SEC. 1. Be it enacted, etc., that all water companies, incorporated by the laws of this Commonwealth, shall have the power to adopt an equitable schedule or schedules of rates, by which all water rents shall be assessed to the owner or owners of the premises for the water furnished for the use of such premises. The amount so charged and assessed, for water furnished, shall be a lien upon such premises, and be collected in the same manner as county rates and levies are now by law collectable, except as otherwise herein provided. This act shall not be construed to impair, or in any way affect the contract or contracts, lease or leases, between landlords and tenants.

SEC. 2. The officers of every such company shall, at the beginning of the fiscal year of their respective companies, cause fair duplicates to be made of the water rents or assessments by them respectively laid, and shall issue such duplicates to the person by them appointed collector of such rents and assessments therein, authorizing him to demand and receive from every person in such duplicate named, the sum wherewith such person stands charged for the use of the water provided by such companies for the current year. Provided, That, before issuing the duplicate and warrant for the collection of such rents and assessments, it shall be the duty of the officers of every such company to give notice to all persons rated for such assessments, by advertisement or otherwise, to attend at such times or places as such officer may direct, so as to give such person full opportunity of seeing and examining the amount with which they are respectively assessed for the use of the water so supplied; and if the persons so assessed should be dissatisfied with the amount of such assessment, they may, within ten days from such time, appeal the same to the County Commissioners of the county wherein such company is located and operates, who shall proceed to hear such appeal on its merits, and decide the same as soon as conveniently may be after hearing the parties. The decision of the Commissioners shall be final and conclusive.

SEC. 3. If any person shall neglect or refuse to make payment of the sum charged to him for such water rents or assessments it shall be lawful for the collector thereof, having first obtained a warrant under the hand and seal of any justice of the peace of the county, to levy the same by distress and sale of the goods and chattels of delinquents, giving ten days public notice of such sale by written or printed advertisement.

HARRISBURG, March 6, 1874.

THE SENATE.

The following bills were read in place:

Mr. WHITE, an act to aid the Indiana Normal School.

Mr. McCLURE, an act relative to mendicant and vagrant children.

FEES OF NOTARIES PUBLIC.

Mr. FITCH, an act relative to fees of Notaries Public, extending the Philadelphia law all over the State. Passed finally.

Also, an act for the better selection of jurors.

Also, an act for draining mines and quaries.

The balance of the morning session was spent on the first reading of bills already reported from committees.

The Senate adjourned until Monday night at eight o'clock.

THE HOUSE.

The judicial apportionment bill being in order, Mr. Campbell (Butler) moved an amendment separating Butler from Lawrence.

The motion was opposed by Messrs. Stranahan, Wolfe, Cross and McKee. The debate occupied the whole morning session, when the bill finally passed its first reading, without amendment.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTES.

The special committee to which the Constitutional advertising bill has been referred consists of Messrs. Talley (Delaware) chairman, Welsh, Reyburn, Ramey, Allen, Bates and Toner.

The representatives of the various railroads in the State will be heard by the Finance Committee on next Wednesday. J. Edgar Thompson telegraphed Senator Graham that he would be up, with W. J. Howard, Franklin B. Gowen, Wayne McVeagh and others. The new corporation bill is the bone of contention.

A GENERAL LICENSE BILL.

The Committee on Vice and Immorality, of the House, has had referred to it a number of bills on the subject of a general license law for the State. The committee have reported favorably on a bill which is understood to have been drafted by a committee of the Brewers' and Distillers' Conference held at Reading early in the winter. A synopsis of this bill is as follows:

The bill authorizes licenses to be granted by the commissioners of the different cities, towns, and counties to persons of good moral character. Application must be "both by those now selling, and by those who design to sell in future, before June 1, 1874, and annually thereafter.

The application must give a description of the premises to be occupied, must pay three dollars for the same, and shall thereupon receive a "certificate of location." This certificate must be presented to the Clerk of the Court of Quarter Sessions, together with a bond of $1,000, "with two sureties," for the faithful observance of the law, the bond, after approval by the city or county commissioners, to be filed. The District Attorney shall enter up the bond in case of any violation of law. The clerk of the Court may charge three dollars, of which one dollar is for the District Attorney, and shall issue a certificate of "filing the bond, which shall be presented to the city or county treasurer, who may charge two dollars and the amount of license hereafter fixed," and who shall issue a certificate of license. Licenses may be issued at pro rata for parts of a year to new houses. License fees shall be charged according to the sales, viz:—When the year's sales shall be over ten thousand dollars the license shall be two hundred dollars; when more than five thousand dollars, and less than ten thousand dollars, the license shall be one hundred dollars; when less than five thousand dollars, the license shall be fifty dollars. Violation of this law shall be a misdemeanor, and the act shall not apply to druggists, apothecaries, or grocers.

The appraisers of mercantile taxes shall make a return annually of all distillers, brewers, compounders, and wholesale dealers, and all such persons shall pay annually, as follows: Those whose sales shall exceed $100,000 shall pay $100, those between $50,000 and $100,000 shall pay $75, and those under $50,000 shall pay $50. The distillers, brewers, compounders, and wholesale dealers shall not sell in quantities under five gallons, unless bottled and delivered in quantities not less than one dozen. This act shall not apply to importers.

Many amendments may be expected.

HARRISBURG, March 7, 1874.

THE HOUSE.

The slim attendance in the House this morning, (fifty-two,) being a bare quorum, caused the introducing of a resolution dispensing with the Saturday morning session.

Mr. McCREERY (Venango) raised a point of order that it required a two-third vote to alter a rule of the House, and the Speaker (Allison, of Washington, in the chair,) so ruled.

REPORTS FROM COMMITTEES.

Mr. NEWMYER, with a negative recommendation, reported an act limiting the time within which inquisition of lunacy or habitual drunkenness may be traversed.

Mr. STRANAHAN—An act to punish the fraudulent issue of tax receipts.

Mr. BROCKWAY presented an act to compel foreign railroad companies to have and maintain an office in the State.

Also, as committed, an act to enable the Auditor General to settle the account of the State Printer.

Also, as committed, an act for the further regulation of appeals from assessments of damages to owners of property taken for public use.

Mr. McCREERY—An act to provide for a thorough mineralogical and geological survey of the State.

Mr. VOGDES—An act fixing and defining the individual liability of banks.

BILLS IN PLACE.

Mr. REYBURN presented a joint resolution instructing the Attorney General to commence proceedings against sundry banks and bankers of the State for bribery as follows:

Resolved, That if the Senate concurs, the Attorney General be directed to commence proceedings against the Union National Manufacturers, National and Western National Banks of Philadelphia, Second National Bank of Titusville and Drexel & Co., bankers of Philadelphia, or the officers or agents thereof, who sent or caused to be sent remittances for the purpose of aiding in the passage of House Bill No. 18, for the offense of offering directly or indirectly to bribe the members of General Assembly.

Mr. DEWITT, one to regulate medical practice.

Mr. NEWMYER, for annexation of boroughs and townships, or parts of townships, to adjacent cities.

Also, one making an appropriation to the Allegheny County Prison Association.

Mr. ALLISON (Washington)—An act exempting mortgages from taxation, except for State purposes.

Mr. PIPER (Westmoreland) presented a petition of 505 citizens, against the repeal of local option.

Mr. WILLIAMS (Clarion) presented a petition of the citizens of Elk township, for the repeal of local option. Also one from 98 citizens of that district, of similar import.

The following acts were introduced by Mr. Christy, of Allegheny:

AN ACT RELATING TO COMPULSORY ARBITRATION.

SEC. 1. Be it enacted, That from and after the passage of this act it shall not be lawful for the defendant, his agent, or attorney, in any civil suit or action, in any Court in this Commonwealth, wherein an affidavit is, or may be required, and in which the plaintiff, by himself, his agent, or attorney, shall have filed an affidavit of claims, setting forth the nature and amount of his claim, and also filed a declaration or statement to enter a rule of reference declaring his intention to have arbitrators chosen, unless he shall have previously filed an affidavit of defense specifically setting forth the nature and character of the same. Provided, however, that such rule of reference shall in no case prevent the plaintiff from entering a rule on the defendant to show cause why judgment should not be entered for want of a sufficient affidavit of defense.

ACT RELATIVE TO PERSONAL ESTATE OF MARRIED WOMEN.

SEC. 1. Be it enacted, That so much of this act approved April 11th, A. D. 1848, as requires the acknowledgment of any instrument in writing intending to assign and transfer the interest of any married woman in her personal property to be acknowledged before one of the Judges of the Courts of Common Pleas of this Commonwealth, be and the same is hereby repealed, and any acknowledgment heretofore made, or which may hereafter be made in such cases before any Alderman, Justice of the Peace, Notary Public, or other officer authorized to take acknowledgments in this Commonwealth, shall be as valid and effectual for all purposes whatsoever as if made before said Judge of the Court of Common Pleas.

THE NEW BANK BILL.

WHAT WILL BE REQUIRED TO PROCURE A CHARTER UNDER THIS NEW LAW—STOCKHOLDERS' LIABILITIES — BANK CLERKS TO FILE BONDS AS SECURITY TO DEPOSITORS—STRINGENT PROVISIONS.

Following is an abstract of the new bank bill to be considered this week:

Sections one, two and three provide that the persons forming such association shall under their hands make a certificate which shall specify, first, the name; second, the location or place of business; third, amount of capital stock and number of shares; fourth, the names and places of residence of shareholders; fifth, a statement that such certificate is made to enable the persons named to form a corporation for banking purposes. This certificate shall be acknowledged before a Judge or Notary Public and the Auditor General upon the receipt of the articles of association with the approval thereon of the Attorney General.

Sec. 4. Notice of such intended application shall be advertised in two newspapers printed in the county.

Sec. 5. No corporation shall be organized under this act with a capital stock of less than fifty thousand dollars. Stockholders shall be individually responsible to the amount of their stock at the par value thereof in addition to the par value of such shares.

Sec. 6. That every association formed under the provisions of this act shall, from the date of the letters patent thereto, be a body corporate, but shall transact no business except such as may be incidental to the purpose of its organization.

Sec. 7. All associations incorporated under the provisions of this act shall have the power and may borrow or lend money for such periods as they deem proper, may discount bills of exchange foreign or domestic, promissory notes or other negotiable paper, and the interest may be received in advance, and shall have the right to hold in trust or as collateral security for loans or advances, or discounts, estate, real, personal or mixed, including the notes, bonds, obligations or accounts of the United States, individuals or corporations, and to purchase, collect and adjust the same, and to dispose thereof for the benefit of the said corporation, or for the payment of the debts as security for which the same may be held.

Sec. 8. That it shall be lawful for any associations incorporated under this act to purchase, hold and convey real estate as follows: First, such as shall be necessary for its immediate accommodation and transaction of its business. Second, such as shall be mortgaged to it in good faith as security for debts constracted. Third, such as shall be conveyed to it in satisfaction of debts previously contracted in its course of business. Fourth, such as it shall purchase at sales under judgments, decrees or mortgages held by such corporation, or to secure debts due to said corporation, but in no other case nor for any other purpose.

Sec. 9. That before any association incorporated under this act shall commence bussiness at least fifty per centum of its capital stock shall be paid in, and the remainder of the capital stock of such corportion shall be paid in instalments of at least teast ten per centum on the whole amount of the capital per month from the time it shall commence business, and the payment of each instalment shall be certified under oath to the Auditor General by the president and cashier of the corporation.

Sec. 10. That any corporation formed under this act may provide in its articles of association for an increase of its capital stock from time to time as may be deemed expedient.

Sec. 11. Relates to the sale of stock for unpaid instalments.

Sec. 12. That the affairs of every corporation organized under this act shall be managed by not less than five directors one of whom shall be president and another vice president, and each director when elected before assuming the duty of his office shall take an oath that he will diligently and honestly administer the affairs of such corporation.

Sec. 13. Relates to the annual elections, and authorizes the board to fill vacancies.

SEC. 14. In all elections for directors and otherwise, each shareholder shall be entitled to one vote on each share of stock held by him, and may cast the whole number of his votes for one candidate, or distribute them upon two or more candidates as he may prefer.

SEC. 15. That the directors of every corporation under this act shall cause to be kept at all times a full and correct list of the names and residences of the shareholders and the number of shares held by each therein, in the office where its business is transacted, and such list shall be subject to the inspection of the shareholders and creditors of such corporation.

SEC. 16. That the directors of the corporations shall carry at least one-tenth of the profits of the preceding quarter, and at least one-tenth of the net profits of the preceding half year to its surplus fund until such surplus fund shall amount to twenty-five per centum of its capital stock..

SEC. 17. That on each dividend day the cashier shall make a full, explicit and accurate statement of the condition of the corporation, to be verified on the oath of the president and cashier, setting forth First, the amount of capital stock actually paid in. Second, the balances and debts of every kind due. Third, the amount due to time and call depositors separately. Fourth, the total amount of debts and liabilities of every description. Fifth, the amount on hand of bills, bonds, notes and other evidence of debts discounted or purchased, and cash on hand. Sixth, the value of real and personal property held. Seventh, the amount of undivided profits. Eighth, the amount of liabilities to the corporation by the directors thereof. Ninth, the amount of liabilities to the corporation by the stockholders.

Sec. 18. That before the cashier, teller, book-keeper or other persons necessary for executing the business of the corporation shall enter into a bond to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in such amount as the Board of Directors may require, conditioned for the proper and faithful performance of his duties, the security of which bonds shall be approved by the Court of Common Pleans of the county in which the corporation is located and recorded within thirty days thereafter in the office for recording deeds in such county. Any person aggrieved and suffering injury by the failure of any officer or clerk may commence and prosecute an action on the same.

Sec. 19. Is the present law relative to officers and cashiers.

Sec. 20. When two dirictors shall require it the yeas and nays shall be inserted on the minute book of the bank.

Sec. 21. The gross amount loaned to all the directors and officers of such corporations, and to the houses or firms in which they may be interested, directly or indirectly, shall not exceed at any time the sum of fifteen per cent. of the capital stock paid in.

22. The cashier shall publish a statement of the condition of the bank semi-annually.

Sec. 23. That no corporation under this act shall purchase any portion of its capital unless such purchase shall be necessary to prevent loss on a debt previously contracted in good faith.

Sec. 24. No dividends shall be declared unless from the net earnings of the time specified for which the dividend is declared to be payable.

Sec. 25. Shareholders owning two-thirds of its stock may force the bank into liquidation whenever they desire.

Sec. 26. Ten days grace allowed a bank before a protest can be recorded, and if the bank omits to pay its liabilities for thirty days, the Auditor General shall notify such corporation that it has committed an act of insolvency.

Sec. 27. Receiver to be appointed.

Sec. 28. Defines his duties.

Sec. 29. That if any corporation under this act, against which the Auditor General shall have instituted proceedings on account of any supposed act of insolvency as prescribed in this act, such corporation may apply to any Court of competent jurisdiction for an injunction on said Auditor General to suspend all further proceedings against such corporation for insolvency, and such Court, after citing the Auditor General to appear and show cause why such writ should not be granted, the said Court shall proceed to inquire if such corporation has actually suspended payment of its liabilities and continues such suspension, and for this purpose such Court may direct an issue if required by either party, and if, after such inquiryt such Court shall discover such corporation has not suspended and does not continue to suspend payment of its liabilities shall make an order enjoining the Auditor General from all further proceedings against such corporation on account of the supposed act of insolvency on which such proceedings were instituted, and thereupon all the property and assets of such corporation shall be restored to it.

Sec. 30. The Legislature reserves the power to revoke or annul the charters of all such banks whenever in their opinion it may be necessary for the public welfare, in such a manner, however, that no injustice shall be done to the stockholders.

BURNED IN HIS BED.

A fire, attended with fatal results, occurred in the East End Sunday morning. It was first discovered about four o'clock, and an alarm given from box 246, located at Point Breeze. This was responded to by the Highland Avenue Engine Company, who found themselves too far away from the fire (at Torren's station) to be of any service. It is supposed that the high wind upset a lamp which had been left standing in the hallway of I. T. Goff's tavern, opposite the stock yards, and this accident

CAUSED THE FIRE.

At all events, the flames spread rapidly and soon enveloped the building, which was of frame, communicating to the adjoining houses, one two-story frame called the Central Hotel, John Clark, proprietor; the next, the single story frame tavern of Michael Portzer. All three were burned to ashes in such a short time that the inmates, who were sleeping soundly, were barely able to escape with their lives. In fact, so rapid was the spread of the flames, that a man named Warren T. Bradley, a resident of Bridgeport, Conn., who occupied a sleeping apartment in Goff's, was burned to death. A room-mate, named George Borland, was awakened by the approach of the flames, and escaped through the window, after rousing Bradley. The latter, it is supposed, was driven back by the heat and smoke. When found subsequently, his dead body lay coiled up in the bed,

BURNED TO A CRISP,

the arms evidently in the act of holding the covers over his face as if too keep off the smoke, and both legs below the knees completely severed from the body by the action of the flames.

William Smith, who with his three children, boarded at the Central, snatched up two of them and placed them in safety. He returned and succeed in rescuing the third, but had his hair, face and whiskers singed.

LOSSES AND INSURANCE.

Mr. Goff loses $1,000 by the burning of his house, and $1,500 on his furniture and stock, and is insured for $1,500.

The Central Hotel was owned by a Mr. Fry. It was valued at $3,500, and insured for $2,500 in the Allemania, of this city. Mr. Clark, the lessee, lost $5,000 on stock, fixtures and furniture, which were all new and uninsured.

Mr. Portzer's loss is estimated at $1,300; insured for $1,100 in the Enterprise, of this city.

THE INQUEST.

At eleven o'clock yesterday morning, Coroner McCallin held an inquest on the body, at which the following testimony was taken:

George Borland, sworn—Saturday evening went to bed in Goff's house in the same room where deceased occupied a bed; about four o'clock this (Sunday) morning was awakened by a noise, and saw light; jumped out and cried "Fire! fire!" another man named Charles Darling followed me out of the room; I was scorched in going out; had great difficulty in getting out; escaped through a window after Mr. Goff; thought I heard deceased, Bradley, speak, but did not see him; deceased was working about the drove yards; he has not been about here long, and intended to go home on Monday; he was about thirty years of age; he told others that he was married and had two children; saw the body after the fire; supposed it was him; no one else is missing, and it is believed that these charred remains are those of Bradley. John Neff gave the first alarm, and the second was given by the Superintendent of the Fire Alarm Telegraph.

Thoms Chidlow, sworn—Am Lieutenant in this district; officer James Meldrun should have been on duty on the beat where the fire occurred; he has a key for the alarm boxes; every policeman has; the nearest box is about five or six hundred feet from the fire (No. 245); I found the body about eight o'clock, laying in the field, and had it taken to Moreland & Mitchell's stable; Mr. Meldrun might have been on a part of his beat where he could not give an alarm, and might not have seen the light.

The jury, after consultation, found a verdict in accordance with the facts.

THE COAL EXCHANGE.

The Coal Exchange met Friday, with Mr. H. B. Hays in the chair, and Mr. A. Lysle, Secretary. The Committee on Business presented the following report:

"Your committee, after careful consideration of the several questions embraced in this report, respectfully recommend:

First. That the Coal Exchange appoint a committee of two or more operators from each pool, to confer with each operator in their respective pools as to the propriety of fixing a reduction in the price of mining and a time for the same to take effect.

Second. And further, believing and knowing that home manufacturers are paying as high, if not a higher rate for coal for home consumption than is paid at Cincinnati and Louisville, we would respectfully recommend that a committee of three be appointed to confer with and ask the co-operation of our manufacturers, as well as coal producers selling to home manufacturers with a view of a reduction in the price of mining, and to take such measures as will best subserve the interests not only of the

LOCAL AFFAIRS.

A. O. U. W.

SUPREME LODGE—SECOND DAY'S PROCEEDINGS—SUPREME OFFICERS ELECTED—FINANCES OF THE ORDER.

The Supreme Lodge of the A. O. U. W. continued its session Friday morning as per adjournment. The beginning of the session was occupied in hearing the reports of committees, and referring said reports to the appropriate committees. The most important item of business transacted was the elected of officers of the Supreme Lodge for the ensuing term of one year, which resulted as follows:

Supreme Master Workman—R. D. Handy, of Kentucky.

Supreme General Foreman—G. F. Cookerly, of Indiana.

Supreme Overseer—Wm. S. Black, of Pennsylvania.

Supreme Guide—H. N. Berry, of Iowa.

Supreme Recorder—Wm. Martindale, of Indiana.

Supreme Receiver—L. C. Squier, of New York.

Supreme Watchman—S. B. Lowenstine, of Ohio.

The newly elected officers were, immediately after their election, installed into their respective offices by the Supreme Master Workman, Wm. W. Walker.

The Supreme Lodge then proceeded to the installation of the officers. The bonds of Sup. Receiver and Sup. Recorder were fixed at $5,000 and $15,000 respectively.

The Supreme Recorder states that from January 1, 1873 to January 1, 1874, there were twenty eight deaths—seventeen in Pennsylvania, five in Ohio, three in Kentucky, two in Maryland and one in New York. The family of the first of whom received $1,455, the rest received each the full sum of $2,000, as prescribed by the law of the order; making a grand total of $55,000 paid during the year. To realize this amount twenty assessments were made, the remaining eight being paid from the surplus accruing from the other twenty.

A statement was made of the receipts and expenditures. Amount due the Supreme Lodge, and amount of stock on hand as follows: Receipts, $3,779 55; expenditures, $3,147 44; amount due Supreme Lodge from Grand Lodge and subordinate lodges, $2,174 27; amount of stock on hand amounting to $14,793 82; leaving a balance of actual cash on hand $657 11.

BOATING.

EPH. MORRIS ISSUES A DEFI TO JOHN BIGLIN.

The annexed card from Eph. Morris of this city appears in this week's Clipper, and is sufficiently explicit not to be misunderstood:

PITTSBURGH, March 4, 1874.

MR. FRANK QUEEN—DEAR SIR:—In reply to Mr. E. Ward's offer to row me a three-mile race if his health permits, I will accept the offer, providing I have no other engagement on hand. I would also say that I will row Mr. John Biglin of New York, a three or a five-mile scull race for from five hundred to one thousand dollars a side, the race to come off on the Schuylkill river, at Philadelphia, and each man to defray his own expenses. Hoping to hear from Mr. Biglin soon.

I remain very respectfully yours,
EVAN MORRIS,
Clipper Boat Club.

WEEKLY DEATH RECORD.

PITTSBURGH.

The following is the report of Dr. Snively, Physician to the Board of Health, of the deaths that occurred in the city of Pittsburgh during the week ending March 7, 1874: Alcoholism, 1; abscess of lung, 1; asthma, 1; bronchitis acute, 1; bronchitis chronic, 1; bronchitis capillary, 1; cancer of esophagus, 1; cholera infantum, 1; consumption, 4; convulsions, 2; croup, 1; diphtheritis, 2; debility, 1; enteritis acute, 1; typhoid fever, 9; scarlet fever, 3; heart, disease not specified, 1; hematemesis, 1; lungs, congestion, 1; malformation of heart, 1; meningitis, 2; meningitis acute, 1; meningitis subacute, 2; measles, 5; pneumonitis, 8; scrofula, 1; tumor, 2; unknown, 2. Total, 88. The deaths registered during the week include 31 males and 27 females; 11 married, 45 single and 1 widow. The ages were as follows: Under 1 year 9; from 1 to 2 years 9; 2 to 5, 13; 5 to 10, 13; 10 to 15, 2; 15 to 20, 3; 20 to 30, 5; 30 to 40, 6; 40 to 50, 3; 50 to 60, 2; 60 to 70, 1; 70 to 80, 2.

ALLEGHENY.

The report of Health Officer Hoch of Allegheny shows that during the past week there were 21 deaths from causes as follows: Scarlatina, 3, scarlet fever, 3; eclampasia, 1; pneumonitis, 1; puerperal anemia, 1; gangrene, 1; dropsy, 1; phthysis, 1; peritonealitis, 1; still born, 2; pneumonia, 1; phlesis pulmonalis, 1; heart disease, 1; meningitis acute, 1; congestion of the lungs, 1; tumor, 1. Males, 9; females, 12. White, 18; colored, 3; total, 21. The ages are as follows: Under one year 5; from one to five, 7; from five to ten, 2; from ten to twenty, 1; from twenty to thirty, 1; from thirty to forty, 3; from forty to fifty, 2; from fifty to sixty, 1.

TITUSVILLE DENTAL PARLORS,
TITUSVILLE, Pa., March 27, 1873.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

It affords me pleasure to recommend Dr. Sadler's improved method of treating catarrh. I have been suffering with Eustachian catarrh for about four years, and was at times quite deaf from it, when Dr. Sadler commenced treating me. In about three weeks he effected a perfect cure.

FRANK COMER, Dentist.

DRS. SADLER & HUNTER,
Oculists and Aurists. Eye, ear, throat and catarrh, specialties. Office, No. 164 Fourth avenue, Pittsburgh.
feb10-2td&1tW.

DUQUESNE WAGON WORKS.

The general verdict in regard to the wagons and other vehicles manufactured by Messrs. C. Coleman & son is that for ease in running, excellence of material and workmanship, and durability, they stand without a rival. Messrs. Coleman & Son exercise the greatest care and pains to construct nothing but honest work, and the satisfaction given by their manufactures, as also their great success in business, attest that they have fully succeeded in their endeavor. Works on Marion avenue, near Soldiers' Monument, Allegheny City.
W

WHILE a soldier in the late war, I was so materially benefited by the use of Dr. Jayne's Expectorant, that I regard it my duty to inform the public as to my experience. Through the exposure of campaigns in very severe weather, I contracted a cold, which finally settled on my lungs and in consequence, the surgeon discharged me as a consumptive. Soon after my arrival home I commenced taking Dr. Jayne's Expectorant, and in a short time thereafter I began to improve, so that in a few weeks I was enabled to go to my employment farming. Frequently since I have used the Expectorant in my family for colds and coughs, and always obtained a satisfactory result. I therefore cannot hesitate to recommend this remedy for all colds, and for consumption in its earlier stages.—William Barton, writing from Pargon, Mich. mh11-WSM&W

SOMETHING NEW.

Try the "Good Times" (vanilla flavored) cakes, just introduced by S. S. Marvin & Co., which fully sustain the reputation of that house for its superior crackers and cakes.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

N. Holmes & Sons, Bankers, No. 57 Market street, furnish the following quotations of bonds and stocks from the latest advices by telegraph:

BONDS.

Gold	111⅞
U. S. Sixes, 1881	119⅛
U. S. Sixes, 1881 (coupons)	116¼
Five-Twenties, 1865	119
Five-Twenties, 1864	120
Five-Twenties, 1865	119¼
Five-Twenties, 1865 (new issue)	119½
Five-Twenties, 1867	119¾
Five-Twenties, 1868 (registered)	118⅝
Five-Twenties, 1868 (coupons)	119
Ten-Forties (registered)	113
Ten-Forties (coupons)	116
Currency Sixes	114½
New Five Per Cents	

STOCKS.

Western Union	73⅝
Adams Express	97
Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express	75½
American Express	62
United States Express	71
Pacific Mail	42½
New York Central	104⅜
Erie	44
Erie preferred	128
Harlem	130
Harlem preferred	128
Michigan Central	84
Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago	97½
Northwestern common	52⅝
Northwestern preferred	70⅜
Rock Island	106¾
New Jersey Central	106¼
St. Paul	42⅝
St. Paul preferred	68⅜
Toledo and Wabash	40½
Toledo and Wabash preferred	71
Fort Wayne	94½
Terre Haute	11⅜
Terre Haute preferred	30
R., I. and S.	
Chicago and Alton	104½
Chicago and Alton preferred	107
Ohio and Mississippi	30
Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati	98⅜
Burlington and Quincy	103½
Lake Shore	78⅞
Panama	120
Illinois Central	104
Union Pacific	33⅝
Central Pacific	94⅜
Ontario	50⅛
Hartford and Erie	1⅛
Delaware & Lackawanna	109

CLOSING QUOTATIONS IN NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, March 11.—Following are the closing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:

GOVERNMENTS.

U. S. Coupons, 1881	120⅛
Five-Twenties, 1862	116¼
Five-Twenties, 1864	119
Five-Twenties, 1865	120
Five-Twenties, 1865, (new)	119⅛
Five-Twenties, 1867	119⅝
Five-Twenties, 1868	119⅝
New Fives	114⅜
Ten-Forties	113
Currency Sixes	116

STATE BONDS.

Bankers bill	48½
Missouri	94⅞
Tennessee, old	91⅝
Tennessee, new	91
Virginia, new	40
Virginia, old	30
North Carolina, old	28⅝
North Carolina, new	19

STOCKS.

Canton	73
Western Union Telegraph	74⅝
Quick Silver	31
Adams Express	96⅝
Fargo	97
American Express	61⅝
United States Express	71
Pacific Mail	42⅝
New York Central	104⅜
Erie	43⅝
Erie preferred	68
Harlem	130
Harlem preferred	128
Michigan Central	84
Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago	97½
Northwestern common	52⅝
Northwestern preferred	70⅜
Rock Island	106¾
New Jersey Central	106¼
St. Paul	42⅝
St. Paul preferred	68⅜
Toledo and Wabash	40½
Toledo and Wabash preferred	71
Fort Wayne	94½
Terre Haute	11⅜
Terre Haute preferred	30
R., I. and S.	
Chicago and Alton	104½
Chicago and Alton preferred	107
Ohio and Mississippi	30
Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati	98⅜
Burlington and Quincy	103½
Lake Shore	78⅞
Panama	120
Illinois Central	104
Union Pacific	33⅝
Central Pacific	94⅜
Ontario	50⅛
Hartford and Erie	1⅛
Delaware & Lackawanna	109

THE MARKETS.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY POST,
March 12, 1874.

REMARKS—The market continues to move along steadily, presenting nothing new or very important. Prices have varied but little for some days. Any changes that have taken place will be found under their appropriate headings. The weather for some days past has been exceedingly unpleasant for out-door trade; it is now improving and will assist trade very materially. Our rivers are in good navigable order to all points. Freights, however, are scarce; a boat has to wait some time in order to procure a trip that will justify. The coal boat run was a small one, and so far as could be ascertained was a successful one. Flour—The market was a dull one; the supply exceeds the demand; prices are weak but no lower. Bacon—The demand was fair and sales regular at prices that have ruled for some time. Country bacon is being offered more freely; the competition in bacon among retail dealers has been strong; sales have been made below first cost. Butter—There is still a good demand for choice roll at prices that have ruled for some days. Cheese is very firm with a good trade demand for good lots.

The following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce received since our last:

Flour, bbls	1,895	Apples, bbls	220
Corn, sks	283	Wheat, sks	840
Rye, sks	114	Butter, pkgs	115
Oats sks	333	Potatoes, bush	1,350
Barley, sks	2,210	Bacon, tcs	22

The following are the wholesale prices unless otherwise noted. From store the usual advance is obtained:

ASHES—We have no change to note as relates to prices or demand. We omit figures.

ALES—In good supply. The rates are: India ale $11; porter $10; XX ale $10; X ale $9; half bbls in proportion.

APPLE BUTTER—We can report a good trade demand, which will no doubt continue so long as butter retains its present price. We note sales in a regular way at 65@75c per gallon.

APPLES—The arrivals for some days have been light. There was, however, sufficient on hand to meet the wants of the trade. Prices ranged at $2 50@4 50 per bbl., extreme rates.

BEANS—We can report a good demand; this, however, has been the situation for some time; sales of common to medium at $2@2 15; prime to choice navy at $2 40@$2 50.

BAGGING—In good supply; Penn Mills two bushels 35c; two and a half bushels 42c; three bushels 50c.

BEESWAX—Steady, with sales at 27@30c per lb.

BROOM CORN—The receipts have fallen off. The market is a shade firmer; we quote red 5½@6½c; green 7@8c; hurl 9@10c.

BROOMS—Steady; sales of No. 2 at $2 25@2 50; No. 3 $2 50@2 75; No. 4 $3@3 25; No. 5 $3 25@3 50; No. 5 $3 50@3 75 per dozen. Carpet Brooms $4@4 25; whisps $1 50@1 75 per dozen.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Dull at 4@4½c per lb.

BUTTER—The receipts were the largest we have had for a long time; prices are weak, with a declining tendency; the asking rates are: common to fair 15@22c; medium 28@38c; prime to choice 40@45c per pound.

CEMENT AND LIME—In good supply; sales of Rosendale at $4@4 50 per bbl; Louisville and Cumberland $2 50. Lime, Cleveland, Toledo and Fremont white $2 per bbl. Calcined Plaster, Eastern $4 50; Michigan $3 50.

CRACKERS—Steady; water 7c; oyster 6½@7c; soda 7c; extra 9½c; butter 9c; Boston extra 9½c; Scotch biscuit 11½c; ginger snaps 11c; hard times 10c; Graham 11c per pound.

CHEESE—We have to report a very firm market and a good demand, and small stocks to operate with; Ohio Factory 17@17½c; New York Goshen 18@18½c.

EGGS—Are dull at 18@19c per dozen.

FLOUR—We have to report a dull market; prices are unchanged; spring wheat $6 75@7 25; red winter wheat $7 75@8 00@8 25; white wheat $9 10.

GRAIN—The market could not be called an active one; wheat in fair supply; red winter $1 55@1 60; white $1 65@1 70 per bushel. Oats dull; mixed 52@53c; white 54@55c. Corn decidedly firmer, with sales at 73, 74@75c, an advance. The receipts have fallen off. Rye steady, with sales at $1@1 05. Barley, nothing doing here.

GROCERIES—The market could not be called an active one. Buyers were disposed to purchase sparingly; their confidence in the present prices being maintained is not very strong, hence their purchases are governed accordingly. Coffee in the East is reported very firm; Sugars and Molasses are held firmly at current rates; other articles are unchanged. The following are the latest:

Coffee—Choice Rio 31@32c; good to prime 30@31c; fair 28@29c; Roasted one pound packages 35c; loose 34½c.

Sugars—Patent cut loaf 12¼c; Crushed, Powdered and Granulated 11¼c; Standard A 10¼c; B 10¼c; Ex. C 10c; Circle C 9⅞c; Franklin Extra C 9½c; Franklin No. 2 Extra C 9¼; American Extra C, 9c: Yellow Sugars 8@9c, as to quality.

Molasses—Strictly prime new crop New Orleans, 80c; fair to prime old 70@75c.

Syrups—Extra white drips 70c; sugar drips 60c; amber 60@65c; lower grades 35@40c, as to quality.

Rice—Choice Carolina 9½c; Patna 8½c; Rangoon 8@8¼c.

Candles—Mould candles 11½c; sterine 14c; star do. 19c.

Soaps—Rabbitt's soap 10c; Bell's Buffalo soap $6 75 per box; Proctor & Gamble's German 7½c,; extra wax 7c; superior 6c; Woman's Friend $5 50; old rosin 5c; scrubbing 4c.

FISH—The firmness we have before noted has been maintained. The following are the ruling prices: Extra No. 1 new Mackerel $34. No. 1 mess Mackerel $32. Extra No. 1 Shore Mackerel $23. No. 1 Bay Mackerel $20. Extra No. 2 Shore Mackerel $18. No. 2 large Bay Mackerel $17. Large No. 3 Bay Mackerel $16@16 50. Medium No. 3 Mackerel $12. Split Labrador Herring $8,50. Split Shore Herring $8. Round Shore Herring $7. Smoked Bloater Herring $2. Whitefish per half barrel $7 75. Lake Trout per half barrel $7. Lake Georga's Codfish per 100 lbs. $6 50; medium do. $6; large Grand Bank Codfish $5 25; medium do. $5. Lake Herring, half barrels, $4 75; quarter barrels, $2 62½.

HAY—The market was not an active one; buyers were taking hold sparingly; the stock in first hands is considered ample; baled sold on the wharf and from depot at $18, $20 and $22 per ton.

HOMINY—The supply was equal to the demand; the rates are $5@5 50 per bbl.

MAPLE SUGAR AND MOLASSES—Sales of the former at 14@15c per lb; the latter at $1 65@1 75 per gallon jugs.

ONIONS—The demand has fallen off; prices are lower, with sales at $4, $5 and $6 per bbl, as per quality

POULTRY—Market steady. Sales of dressed chickens at 12@13c; turkeys 16@18c; ducks 14@15c; geese 8@10c per lb.

POTATOES—The demand was less active. The market just now is well supplied. Sales of peachblows by the car load at $1 20@1 25 per bushel; in a jobbing way $1 30@1 35.

PROVISIONS—The supply was equal to the demand. The rates are: Sugar cured hams 12½c; shoulders 9¼c; plain 8c; breakfast bacon 12c; beef tongues $7 50 per dozen; dried beef 16½c; rib sides 9¼c; short rib 9½c; clear 10c; mess pork $16 50 per bbl; lard tierces 10¼c; half barrels 10¾c; buckets 11¼c; 3-lb caddies 12¼c per lb; ham sausage 10c.

SALT—Steady at $1 60 per barrel by the car load; $1 85 in a small way.

SEEDS—Dull; clover $5 25@5 50; timothy $3 25@3 50.

WHISKY—Sales of Highwines at 96@98c per gallon.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE POST,
March 12, 1874.

REMARKS—The market was entirely devoid of animation. We have seldom noticed less inclination to operate. Prices in the oil regions vary but little since the day previous. The receipts of crude continue large, being in excess of any previous year since oil was discovered.

CRUDE.

There was nothing done here. The following sales were made at

PARKER'S.

4,000 bbls Union	$1 65 @1 70
2,000 do United	1 60

Other dispatches quoted:

Union Lines	$1 60@1 65
United do	1 55@1 60

Closing dull.

REFINED.

We have not a single new feature to notice in regard to this article. The current rates at the works are 12¾c; in a jobbing way the usual advance is charged.

Philadelphia—Market quiet at 14½c.
April 14¾@15c; May 15¼@15½c.
New York—Spot 14¾c, first half April 15c.

OIL BARRELS.

Market quiet; City, $1 70; Country, $1 65.

DISPATCHES.

TITUSVILLE, March 11.—The Herald says: On the upper road small lots are selling at $1 70 and large lots could with difficulty be purchased at $1 65. The market at Parker's was $1 60 for United and and $1 65@1 70 for Union. Sales:

UPPER ROAD.

1,000 bbls spot	$1 75
2,000 do do	1 70
500 do do	1 72½
1,000 do do	1 75

PARKER'S.

2,000 do United	1 60
3,000 do do	1 60
2,000 do do	1 60
2,500 bbls Union	$1 65
2,000 do do	1 70

NEW YORK, March 11.—Closing of the 10th —Crude bulk offered at 6¾c from first hands. 6¾c for contracts without buyers; shipping order 10½c; sales 3,000 barrels; refined weak at 14¾c spot; 15c bid first half of April; 5,000 first half of April sold at 15c; cases quiet at 20½c; Philadelphia quiet; refined 14¾c spot; 3,000 sold at this price; last half March 14¾c.

PHILADELPHIA, March 11.—Market quiet; S. W. 14½c; crude 6¼c; cases 19c; sales none. Futures—April 14¾@15c; May 15¼@15½c.

ROUSEVILLE, March 11.—Market quiet as $1 55.

PETROLEUM CENTRE, March 11.—Market quiet and dull; quoted at $1 65@1 70.

TITUSVILLE, March 11.—Market weak at $1 70.

TIDIOUTE, March 11. — Market quiet and weak at $1 47½.

OIL CITY, March 11. — Market not opened; nominally at $1 65@1 70; no buyers.

PARKER'S LANDING, March 11.—Market quiet and little doing; Union $1 60@1 65; United about $1 57½; other lines $1 55.

ALLEGHENY LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE POST,
THURSDAY, March 12, 1874.

CATTLE.

The arrival of live stock by the different railroads centering at the Allegheny yards were forty cars, of which there were hogs, one horse and the balance cattle. Of the cattle some four or five loads were stockers, bought at Chicago by Allegheny dealers on order from Washington county farmers, and were taken from the market, and, of course, could not be considered among the offerings. We think that about thirty-six cars, or about seven hundred and fifty head, constituted the total of offerings. The Weighmaster informs us that till noon he had only weighed seven hundred head of cattle, and as the market was about over then we think that our figuring as to number on sale is correct. The quality of the cattle on sale was principally the medium and better grades; in fact, there was some really extra cattle on sale, the best here for some time. The market opened up at about seven o'clock firm and ruled active from the opening to the close. All the stock in the yards changed hands, and we may say all to butchers, as we did not learn of a single drove being driven away. The market was considered an active and a good one, more satisfactory generally than any we have had for some time. So far as prices were concerned, there was a difference of opinion, some drovers claiming they were no better than last week, while some conceded a slight advance. Butchers all reported the market stronger. On the whole, trade was good, everything selling well, market closing firm at the following figures:

PRICES.

Extra 1,400 lb steers, fine and smooth	$7 00
Extra 1,300 do	6 50@6 75
Prime 1,200 do	6 00@6 25
Prime 1,100	5 50@5 75
Fair 1,000	5 00@5 25
Common	4 25@4 50
Stockers	4 25@4 75

HOGS.

The receipts of hogs were slight and most all in the hands of regular dealers. The market opened up at the break of day and continued good until noon, at which time most of the stock in the yards was sold. Prices, compared with last week were ½@¾c lower. The highest prices we learned of being paid was $6 50, and from that down to $5 75.

SHEEP.

The arrivals of sheep for the week ending to-day have been light, not exceeding 200 head. The market opened early and continued good until the close. All the stock offered changed hands. Several butchers were unable to get the qualities of stock they wanted, all the good sheep being bought early in the morning. On the whole trade was good. Prime 100 lb sheep sold from $7 25 to 7 50; good 95 lb sheep from $6 90 to $7; prime 90 lb sheep $6 75 to $6 85.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE POST,
THURSDAY, March 12, 1874.

CATTLE.

The receipts of cattle since our last report have been fair both of through and way stock, making the run up to this time a shade heavier of through, and fair of cattle intended for sale here. Some very good cattle were among the arrivals of last night and the quality of the offerings is considered good. The attendance of buyers is fair, but not many cattle have changed hands as yet. There is sufficient on hand to meet the wants of the trade. The feeling among buyers is that prices are too high for the Eastern markets and they are trying to buy lower. This causes trade to move slow. At this writing the indications are that all the stock will change hands. The demand for stockers is fair, but they cannot be brought here and sold at prices farmers want to buy at. Following are the current rates.

PRICES:

Extra 1,400 to 1,560 lb steers fine and smooth	$8 30@6 62
Extra 1,300	6 00@6 25
Extra 1,200	5 50@5 75
Prime 1,100 do	5 00@5 25
Good 1,000	4 75@5 00
Stockers	4 50@5 00
Old cows, stags, etc	2 50@3 00

SHEEP.

The arrivals of sheep are heavy and the markets like that of yesterday, moderately active, and it looks as if all the stock would change hands. Prices to-day are about the same as last week. Following are the current rates.

PRICES.

Extra 100 lbs fine wool	$7 00@7 50
Prime 95 lbs " "	6 50@6 75
Prime 90 lbs " "	6 30@6 50
Good 85 lbs " "	6 00@6 25

HOGS.

The run of hogs is fair and the market is dull and lower. There is no demand today for hogs for shipment. Sellers are holding for want of buyers. Prices nominal at a decline of ¼ to ¾c on what are termed good hogs, and on common at least ½c. Following are the figures stock is held at.

PRICES.

Extra Philadelphia	$6 37@6 62
Prime "	6 00@6 25
Prime Yorkers	5 30@5 35
Fair "	5 25@5 50
Common	5 00@5 25

PITTSBURGH WOOL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE POST,
March 12, 1873.

The market since our last has exhibited more firmness. The London sales have turned out much better than was anticipated. This fact has given strength and tone to the market at other leading points. The result was a decidedly firmer market, particularly for choice clips, which are not very plenty in this section of the country. The current rates are: Pulled wools 40@45c per lb; fine fleece 45@50c per lb, as per quality.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, March 11.—Consols for money 92@92¼; 5-20s, '65, 109¼; 5-20s, '67, 109; 10-40s, 103¼; new 5s, 104¾. New York Central 95½. Erie 41½; preferred 65½.

PARIS, March 11.—Rentes 60 francs 50 centimes.

FRANKFORT, March 11.—5-20s '62, 98¾.

LIVERPOOL, March 11.—Cotton quiet; middling upland 7¾c; Orleans 8@8¼c. Sales of 12,000 bales; American 7,800 bales; speculation and export 2,000.

Breadstuffs quiet and unchanged.

ANTWERP, March 11.—Refined petroleum 32f.

New York Money Market.

NEW YORK, March 11.—Treasury disbursments $209,000. Customs receipts $488,000. Money closed easy at 3@4 per cent. Gold ranged at 111¾@112, closing at 112. Carrying rates were flat to 4 per cent. Clearings $17,000,000. Sterling closed firm at $4 84 for sixty days and $4 87@4 87½ for sight. State bonds quiet and nominal. Governments strong and in good demand.

Stocks in the early dealing declined ¼@⅜ per cent. but soon recovered and became strong in the last hour and closed at an advance of ½@1¾ per cent. in the entire list. The principal activity and improvement was in Union Pacific, Lake Shore, Northwest, St. Paul, Rock Island, Wabash and Western Union. Sales between ten and two o'clock were 131,800 shares. Short interest was very large. The market closed strong at about the highet prices of the day.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

PRODUCE.

NEW YORK, March 11.—Cotton weak at 16¼c. Flour a shade firmer; superfine western and State $5 85@6 15; common to good $6 30@6 40; good to choice $6 80@6 90. Whisky a shade firmer at 97c. Wheat quiet; No 2 spring $1 53@1 54; No. 2 Milwaukee $1 57@1 59; No. 3 Spring $1 45@1 50. Barley, rye and malt quiet. Corn scarce and firmer: new western mixed 85@88c; new and old afloat 90@91c. Oats less active; mixed western 63@65c; white 64@66c. Hay heavy at $1. Hops steady at 20@25c. Groceries dull. Crude petroleum 6½c; refined 14¾c. Leather steady at 27½@30. Pork heavy at 16c. beef and cutmeats unchanged; middles heavy; long clear 9½@9¾c; lard heavy; 9¾c spot; 9½c April. Butter firm; western 25@40c. Cheese firm at 11@16¾c.

DRY GOODS.

The trade movement with the manufacturers' agents was slow and unsatisfactory to-day, and the market feverish and excited owing to a break in certain makes of prints and domestics. Atlantic sheeting was reduced ½c. The Daily Bulletin says: The following prints are reduced by agents: Arnolds to 9½c. Garner 8c cash. Awaskeag 7c cash. Wamsutta 10½c cash. Allens 9½c and Bristol 9c. Prints selling freely at reduced prices. Woolens quiet. Shawls active.

CHICAGO, March 10.—Flour and barley quiet and unchanged. Wheat quiet and lower; No. 1 spring $1 25; No. 2 $1 21¼; regular $1 22; spot $1 22¾; strictly fresh No 3, $1 17@1 17¾; rejected $1 11. Corn dull and prices advanced; No 2 mixed 62¾c cash; 63¾c seller April; 65¾c seller May; rejected 60@62c. Oats steady and in moderate demand; No 2, 60½c fresh cash; 41½c May. Rye scarce and firm; No 1, 86¼c. Whisky steady with moderate demand at 93½c. Pork dull and declined at $14 55@14 60 cash; $14 65 seller April; $15 05 seller May. Lard steady and in moderate demand at 9c cash; 9@10c seller April. Bulkmeats quiet and unchanged; shoulders 5½c; short rib middles 7¾c. Dressed hogs light and steady at 6@6½c; heavy unsaleable.

CINCINNATI, March 10.—Cotton quiet at 15½c. Flour firm at $6 80@7 10. Wheat firm at $1 45. Corn firm at 64@65c. Oats—demand good at 46@54c. Rye steady at $1 01. Barley dull; fall $1 65. Pork—demand fair and market firm at $15½. Lard firm: steam 8⅞c; kettle 9@9½c. Bulk meats steady; shoulders 5¾c; clear rib 7½c; clear 8@8¼c; bacon strong; sales 6¾, 8¾@9c. Whisky strong at 93c.

TOLEDO, March 10.—Flour, demand fair and market firm. Wheat, demand active and prices advanced; amber Michigan seller for May $1 56; No 2 red $1 45. Corn, demand active and prices advanced; high mixed 70c; seller for April 71c; no grade 65½c. Oats demand fair and prices advanced; No 2 49c.

CLEVELAND, March 10.—Wheat firm; No 1 red $1 55@1 56; No 2 $1 47@1 48; Corn firmer at 67@68c. Oats firm at 47@51c. Petroleum quiet; ½c lower.

CINCINNATI, March 11.—Cotton, flour and barley quiet and unchanged. Wheat firm at $1 45. Corn firm at 63@65c. Oats steady at 46@54c. Rye steady at $1 01. Pork easier at $15 00@15 12½. Lard dull and nominal; steam at 8¾@8¾c; kettle 9c. Bulkmeats steady and in moderate demand; shoulders 5¾@5¾c; clear rib 7¾c; clear 8c. Bacon quiet at 6½, 8¾@9c. Whisky in fair demand and market firm at 93c.

CHICAGO, March 11.—Flour steady; good to choice shipping superfine extra $5 50@5 90; Minnesota $6@6 70. Wheat dull and lower, No 1 spring $1 24; No 2 $1 19½; rejected $1 21; fresh cash $1 20½; seller April $1 24½. Corn dull and lower; No. 2 mixed 61¾c cash; 61¾c seller April; 64¼c seller May; rejected 60@61c. Oats dull and lower; strictly fresh 44¼@44½c cash; 44c selier April. Rye steady; No 1 86@86½c strictly fresh. Barley quiet; No 1 $1 50@1 52; No 2 $1 37@1 40.

BOSTON, March 11.—Wool quiet. Ohio and Pennsylvania fleece, extra medium and double extra 52½@57c. Michigan, Wisconsin and New York 49@54c. Superfine and extra pulled 39@60c; the latter price for a choice eastern superfine. Combing and delaine 55@61½c. Scoured 45@$1 05. Noiles 43@45c.

PHILADELPHIA, March 10.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat steady; red $1 65@1 70; amber $1 70@1 71. Rye 92@93c. Corn active at 82@83c. Oats dull; white 60@62c; mixed 57@58c. Crude petroleum 10½c; refined 14⅞@14¾c. Whisky dull at 97c.

PITTSBURGH DRUG MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE POST,
March 12, 1874.

Corrected by Harris & Ewing, wholesale druggists.

The most noticeable feature is the sharp advance in opium, in consequence of the reported damage to the poppy plant in Smyrna. Morphia is somewhat higher, but is still selling at prices that may be considered low, compared with the ruling rate on opium.

Cream of tartar and tartaric and citric acids are somewhat higher. Gum shellac, refined camphor, castor oil, oils of cloves, peppermint, lemon and bergamot are all somewhat higher; the other changes are unimportant.

Acid.				Magnesia	lb	80	@1 00
Acetic	lb	16	@ 20	—Carb	lb	25	@ 40
Citric	lb	1 61	@1 65	Manna S F	lb		@ 60
Oxalic	lb	26	@ 28	Morph sul	lb	5 70	@6 00
Sulph.	lb		@ 3½	Nutm No 1	lb		1 40
Tartaric	lb	60	@ 62	Oil			
Alcohol,	gal	2 00	@2 25	Bergamot	lb	6 75	
Aloes.				—Castor	lb	2 75	
Cape	lb		20	—Cinnam'n	lb		2 70
Socot	lb		75	—Cloves	lb	2 50	
Am Carb	lb	27	@ 28	Oil			
—Aqua	lb	11	@ 13	Cod liver	gal	2 00	@2 50
Annatto	lb	65	@ 90	Lemon	lb		@5 20
Ashes				Linseed,	gal	1 05	@1 10
—Soda	lb	4½	@ 5½	Neats F,	gal	1 00	@1 50
Bal. Copa	lb	1 00	@1 05	Olive,	gal	1 75	@2 00
Bay Rum,	gal	3 25	@3 50	—quarts	doz	6 00	@6 00
Bark				—pints,	doz	3 25	@3 50
Cassia	lb	38	@ 45	Origan	lb	70	@1 00
Cinch Red	lb	1 30	@1 40	Peppermt	lb	5 50	@6 00
Cinch Pale	lb	80	@ 85	Rosemary	lb	1 40	@1 50
Cinch Com	lb	38	@ 48	Sassafras	lb	85	@ 95
Black Leaf				Sperm,	gal	2 20	@2 40
American	lb	5	@ 6	Tanners,	gal	68	@ 73
East India	lb	11	@ 12	Whale,	gal	88	@ 95
German	lb	7	@ 9	Winter'n	lb		6 50
Blue Mass	lb		98	Opium	T	9 50	
Blue Vi r	lb	14	@1	Pt Paris,	bbl	4 00	@4 50
Borax re	lb	20	@ 24	Potass.			
Brims roll	lb		4½@ 5½	Bichrom	lb		@ 35
—Flor Sul	lb		5½@ 6½	Chlorate	lb	46	@ 50
Calomel	lb		2 50	Iodide	lb	5 25	@5 50
—English	lb		2 50	Putty	lb		4¾@ 4¾
Camp ref	lb	38	@ 40	Quin sulp	lb	2 65	@2 75
Canthar's	lb		2 12	Rosin	lb	5 75	@6 00
Cham. Ger.	lb		52	Root			
—Roman	lb		47	Gentian	lb		@ 12
Chloroform	lb	1 28	@1 38	Ginger E I	lb		@ 18
Cloves	lb		@ 65	—Jamca	lb		@ 23
Cochineal	lb	80	@ 90	Ipeeac pow	lb		@1 88
Con lye case		7 75	@8 00	Jalap pow	lb		@ 85
Copperas	lb	2	@ 3	Liquorice	lb	16	@
Cream Tar	lb	49	@ 52	Rhub E I	lb	1 25	@1 50
Cubebs	lb	18	@ 20	Sars Hon	lb		58
Cudbear	lb	25	@ 35	Senega	lb		1 25
Emery En.	lb	10	@ 12	Valer'n En	lb	38	@ 40
Et Nit sp	lb	40	@ 44	" Germ	lb	25	@ 30
—Sulph	lb	65	@ 70	Sal Ammo	lb	15½	@ 17
Ext Log	lb	10½	@ 11	—Epsom	lb